

DAILY REPORT

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PRC GREETSS USSR ON 60TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW280308 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 28 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress and the State Council of the People's Republic of China have sent a message of greetings to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union on the matter's 60th founding anniversary. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, we extend on behalf of the Chinese people of all nationalities warm congratulations and good wishes to the great Soviet people of all nationalities. In order to promote the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples and in the interest of peace in Asia and the world, China sincerely hopes that the relations between the two countries would be normalized step by step and a good-neighborly relationship would be established. The two sides should jointly work for the realization of this goal through negotiations, concrete actions and removal of obstacles.

XINHUA on Formation of USSR

OW280948 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0805 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Dec (XINHUA) -- Reference Material: The 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the USSR

The socialist revolution succeeded in Russia in October 1917. After this the Soviet regime was established successively in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Southern Caucasus. In October 1922, after eliminating foreign armed interventionists from all territories of the Soviet state, socialist construction needs and national defense tasks dictated further strengthening of the union of all nationalities of the Soviet state. Under these circumstances the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) Central Committee's plenary session pointed out on 6 October 1922 that it was necessary to conclude among the four republics -- namely the RSFSR, Ukraine, Belorussia and Southern Caucasus -- "a treaty for uniting into a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." The first All-Russian Congress of Soviets was held in Moscow on 30 December 1922, and a declaration on the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (abbreviated USSR) was adopted. Since then the number of union republics has grown. By 1940 there were 15 union republics, namely RSFSR, Ukraine, Belorussia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia and Estonia.

PRC, USSR AGREE ON CROSS-BORDER TRADE

LD221404 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Vladivostok, December 22, TASS -- A new stage of talks on border trade between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China has come to an end.

During a working meeting held in Grodekovo village (in the south of the Soviet Far East) representatives of the foreign trade organizations of Heilongkiang Province (PRC) and the Dalintorg Foreign Trade Organisation of the USSR agreed upon a list of consumer goods for two-way trade and their prices.

The two sides agreed to hold at the beginning of next year a final meeting in the city of Harbin where the first contracts on border trade are expected to be signed.

PRC, DPRK SIGN GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

OW261108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- A protocol on goods exchange in 1983 was signed here this morning between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Choe Chong-ku, head of the Korean Government trade delegation and minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

Chen Jie, deputy to the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Beijing, attended the signing ceremony.

Wan Li Receives DPRK Group

OW261514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, acting premier of the State Council, met with a Korean Government trade delegation led by Choe Chong-ku, minister of foreign trade, this afternoon.

Wan Li said the Chinese and Korean Governments have cooperated closely for a long time. The signing of the protocol on goods exchange for 1983 has further consolidated the spirit of friendship, mutual assistance, unity and cooperation between the two countries. "In opposing hegemonism and undertaking economic construction, our two countries are confronted with common tasks. We will make further efforts to support each other so as to strengthen cooperation and enhance the traditional friendship between our two peoples," he said.

Choe Chong-ku said the smooth development of trade relations is beneficial to friendship between the two peoples and the promotion of the socialist construction of the two countries. "We will exert every effort to develop the friendship between the peoples and the cooperation between the two countries," he said.

Also present were Chen Jie, deputy to the Chinese minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

In the evening, Chon Chong-yong gave a banquet for the delegation. Chen Muhua, Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, was among the guests.

Chen Muhua at DPRK Banquet

OW281233 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Text] Chon Chong-yong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in China, this evening gave a return banquet for a Korean government trade delegation visiting China. Chen Muhua and other comrades attended the banquet on invitation.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF KAMPUCHEA OCCUPATION NOTED

Andropov, Le Duan Mum on 'Fact'

OW240316 Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, December 23 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Yuriy Andropov met with General Secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Le Duan here today.

According to a TASS report, the two sides discussed the problem of turning Southeast Asia into a "zone of peace and stability", and also expressed the wish to continue to develop "the all-round Soviet-Vietnamese relations" in accordance with the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty.

It is noteworthy that the two leaders still did not touch on the grim fact that Vietnam is continuing its military occupation of Kampuchea and endangering the security of the neighbouring countries, which is the root cause of instability in this region.

Son Sann Interviewed

BK280920 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] The anti-Vietnamese resistance movement in Kampuchea is now more united and stronger than ever before, Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, stated in Paris on 24 December.

Speaking at a press conference, Son Sann said that the Vietnamese had predicted that our alliance could not last longer than 6 months, but it has been over 7 months and our alliance is doing well.

Answering questions concerning China's assistance, Son Sann said China will provide weapons to all Kampuchean resistance forces fighting the Vietnamese aggressors regardless of ideology or religion.

Khieu Samphan Interviewed

BK251300 Beijing in Cambodia to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, received a group of our station correspondents on 6 December at a place controlled by Democratic Kampuchea and answered questions from correspondents. Here are the questions:

First Question: Democratic Kampuchea's victory at the UN General Assembly is a very important victory. What is the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] doing to strengthen and develop this great victory?

Second Question: What effort is Democratic Kampuchea making to agitate people throughout Kampuchea to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors?

Third question: Does Vietnam have the good will to withdraw its troops? In what situation can Vietnam be forced to withdraw its troops?

In his answer Khieu Samphan said:

[Begin recording] Immediately after the CGDK was set up, this government had to wage a struggle at the United Nations. It achieved a great victory. The cause was that the three sides in the coalition government cooperated well. They consulted with one another on the principle of uniting to increase the forces against the Vietnamese aggressors on the basis of the Kuala Lumpur declaration.

This was the reason we could work successfully at the United Nations, satisfying the people and army, encouraging them and making them more enthusiastic in the struggle to win victory on the battlefield. This is what we mean by uniting to increase the forces against the Vietnamese aggressors.

We will make every effort to continue down this good cooperation road. We consult with one another on all matters. We go to major places together so that together we can help one another achieve greater success. We hold that in this way we will win more successes one after another to provide the people and army with greater encouragement and make them more enthusiastic in the struggle on the battlefield. When the struggle on the battlefield is more successful, the government's work will be more successful too. The two are interrelated and complementary and will remain so until Vietnam is forced to abide by the UN resolutions to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea. This is the answer to the first question.

Now let me inform you about the general situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle. In general, as you know, for nearly 4 years the Vietnamese aggressors have been inextricably bogged down in their aggression against Kampuchea. We are now in the fifth dry season. And in this fifth dry season it is apparent that the Vietnamese aggressors are weaker than before, for even in December they still have not yet launched any major operations. In the previous years they began their activities by the end of the rainy season and the beginning of the dry season -- that is, around October. Now we are already in December and there still are no major activities. This shows that they are weaker than in the past dry season because they have been worn out gradually. In saying so, I do not mean that they no longer have any ability to mobilize their forces to attack us. I only want to point out that they are weaker. I know very well that they are preparing to attack us some time, some place. However, in this dry season, even if they do attack us they are aware that they cannot change the military situation in any way. Whatever activities they are engaged in are for international publicity, just to serve their diplomatic ploy of showing and fooling world opinion that they are still powerful, as part of their deceptive diplomatic maneuvers.

In the current situation in which they are badly bogged down militarily, their main objective is to focus on diplomacy. They spread all kinds of rumors, including rumors that they agree to hold negotiations to settle the Kampuchean question. However, from what we have learned on the battlefield, we can see no sign that they accept withdrawal from Kampuchea. They only make preparations to attack us. In conducting the misleading negotiations maneuver, they aim to do the following: first, to divert world attention from their troop buildup as part of their preparations to attack us. The Vietnamese are weak now. They do not have any large-scale plan in this dry season. This is to fool world public opinion. In spreading rumors about negotiations, they also aim at fooling world opinion, diverting its attention from monitoring their preparations to attack us on the battlefield. Secondly, their offer to negotiate is a ploy to split the CGDK. Thirdly, it is to confuse world opinion and its view on the countries that always have supported the struggle of the Kampuchean people to weaken support for our struggle. Fourthly, their negotiation maneuvers are an attempt to dull the fighting spirit of the Kampuchean Army and people.

We are confident that peace- and justice-loving countries of the world are well aware of the Vietnamese aggressors' extremely scheming plot.

So long as they keep refusing to comply with UN resolutions to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea, the Hanoi authorities will only continue to put forward deceptive offers and proposals. We are confident that peace- and justice-loving countries of the world are well aware of this and further will unite in demanding that the Hanoi authorities implement UN resolutions by withdrawing their troops from Kampuchea. In so doing -- together with the struggle waged by our people and army on the battlefield -- the Vietnamese will continue to face growing difficulties until one day they are forced to abide by the UN resolutions and withdraw their troops from Kampuchea.

I would like to go back to the military situation. Let me stress that for nearly 4 years the Vietnamese have been experiencing mounting difficulties. They do try to extricate themselves from this predicament. But whatever they do they still are having difficulties. I said that they plan to attack us and they are making preparations for this purpose. However, we are not waiting for them to attack us. We take the initiative by continuing to launch attrition attacks against them while implementing guerrilla warfare. First, we attack and cut their main transportation lines to hamper their supplying of troops. Secondly, when they try to repair roads, we attack and wear out their forces. Thirdly, when possible we attack some of their positions to expand the zone under our control. We have proceeded consistently in this way, enabling us to have the upper hand over the enemy to an important extent. All of this is the military situation.

Another phenomenon in this same situation is that, faced with an acute troops shortage, the Vietnamese are going all out to conscript fighters. Unlike the previous years, the draft is now an emergency measure. They are causing unrest among the people because of the seriousness of their drafting efforts. For example, if they cannot lay their hands on the young, they put the parents in jail and subject them to torture. They have failed to meet their targets in conscripting soldiers, and the few who have been drafted have deserted. Their policy of imprisoning parents to force the young out of hiding has frightened people and caused many of them to flee to our Democratic Kampuchea zone.

Let me talk about the people's situation. It is natural that in such a war situation our people have to suffer greatly, as they are badly victimized. Nevertheless, such a situation has fanned the indignation of our people against the Vietnamese aggressors and caused them to close ranks further against the Vietnamese aggressors. The situation of the war against the Vietnamese aggressors is different from the 1970-75 war. In the 1970-1975 period the people did not participate directly in the war. They only helped the army. But in the war against the Vietnamese aggressors, the Vietnamese have committed so many heinous crimes against the people and slaughtered many of them. For this reason the people have to fight them personally and close ranks with the army in the fight. This has increased the first-hand experience of the Kampuchean people, enabling them to understand the Vietnamese aggressors clearly and know who their enemy is. Their hatred for the Vietnamese aggressors has become a strong fighting force which is growing with each passing year.

As for the people in Phnom Penh, they can be classified into three categories: First, there are former government employees who have nothing to do with the regime of the Vietnamese aggressors. Morally and politically they oppose the Vietnamese. Although they are not directly involved in the struggle against the Vietnamese, they are opposed to the Vietnamese politically and morally.

The second category is those who are used forcibly by the Vietnamese to serve in the Vietnamese regime. In general they oppose the Vietnamese. The third category is the general public that oppose the Vietnamese, for they are victims of Vietnamese persecution and atrocities.

Therefore, the Vietnamese aggressors are in dire difficulties in both Kampuchea and Vietnam. However, no sign thus far has been seen to show that they wish to withdraw troops from Kampuchea. There is only the deceptive trick to weaken the anti-Vietnamese forces on the battlefield so that they can restore their military situation and perpetuate their occupation of Kampuchea. Year in and year out the UN General Assembly has adopted resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. However, the Vietnamese authorities consistently have refused to abide by these. In this situation, to force the Vietnamese to comply with the UN resolutions, the Kampuchean people must continue the anti-Vietnamese struggle in the military field. The Kampuchean people do not want war and want only to live in peace, but since they are victims of aggression by Vietnamese who refuse to respect UN resolutions, they must carry on the struggle militarily, attacking and causing greater difficulties to them to force them to pull out of Kampuchea.

In this situation we must further strengthen and develop the forces of great national unity against the Vietnamese. We will not do anything which may weaken the anti-Vietnamese forces. We will do whatever is possible to increase the forces of great unity against the Vietnamese aggressors in the CGDK as well as throughout the Kampuchean nation. The Kampuchean people and nation as a whole will continue to wage the military struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Secondly, to force the Vietnamese to withdraw, we need continued world support. All forces opposing the aggression and expansion of Vietnam and its Soviet boss benefit the struggle of the Kampuchean people on the battlefield. Such forces can only benefit the Kampuchean people fighting for national defense, thereby contributing to the forces protecting peace and stability in the region and the rest of the world.

In summary, the Democratic Kampuchean people and army fighting the Vietnamese on the battlefield and in the world should join hands in pressuring the Hanoi authorities to implement UN resolutions. Only this one day will force the Hanoi authorities to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea, check the aggressive and expansionist strategy of Vietnam and its Soviet boss in Southeast Asia, and thereby safeguard peace in the world.

In this connection I would like to stress that whatever is harmful to the forces of Democratic Kampuchea fighting the Vietnamese aggressors right on the battlefield cannot benefit the struggle against the aggressive and expansionist strategy of Vietnam and its Soviet boss nor the efforts to preserve peace and stability in Southeast Asia. For it is most evident that without the forces opposing them, the Vietnamese will never withdraw from Kampuchea. [end recording]

RENMIN RIBAO 'Salute'

OW242334 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1751 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA) -- RENMIN RIBAO today carries an editorial entitled "Salute to the Heroic Kampuchean People." Its full text reads as follows:

Four years ago today the Vietnamese authorities unleashed a large-scale war of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea.

They occupied large tracts of Kampuchean territory and installed a puppet regime in Phnom Penh in a wild attempt to reduce Kampuchea to a Vietnamese colony. Under very harsh conditions the patriotic Kampuchean armed forces and people rose to struggle for national salvation. Tempered by severe tests of fighting, they dealt heavy blows to the Vietnamese aggressors and brought about important changes in the Kampuchean situation, thus contributing tremendously to the maintenance of national independence in Kampuchea and peace and security in Southeast Asia. The Chinese people wish to express their lofty respect for the heroic Kampuchean people.

Replying on the military superiority and support of the soviet superpower, the Vietnamese authorities tried in vain to annex Kampuchea, rig up an Indochina federation and dominate Southeast Asia in order to satisfy their ambition for regional hegemony and serve Soviet hegemonism in its expansion to Southeast Asia. For several years the Vietnamese authorities time and again have dispatched more aggressor troops into Kampuchea and launched many mopping-up offensives against the patriotic Kampuchean armed forces and people with airplanes, tanks and other modern weapons -- even using a inhumane chemical toxin in a vain attempt to annihilate the patriotic Kampuchean armed forces and realize their criminal goal of occupying Kampuchea permanently.

However, the situation in Kampuchea has not developed as the aggressors have wished. The Kampuchean patriotic armed forces have carried out people's guerrilla warfare in the vast rural areas and jungles, striking at the enemy in a flexible manner and thus wiping out the enemy's effective forces and completely crushing the arrogant scheme of the power holders in Hanoi to win a speedy decisive victory. At present the more than 100,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea can only defend scattered cities, towns, bastions and communications lines and increasingly have become passive and vulnerable to attack. The patriotic Kampuchean armed forces and people have grown in strength in their arduous struggle, expanded their areas of operation, set up a coalition government and created a new situation in which the various patriotic Kampuchea resistance forces fight in unity against the Vietnamese aggressor.

The situation in the Kampuchean battlefields has become increasingly favorable to the Kampuchean people and unfavorable to the Vietnamese aggressors.

The Kampuchean people's just struggle of resistance to Vietnamese aggression has enjoyed the sympathy and support of the countries of Southeast Asian nations and the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people in the world. The UN General Assembly -- by an overwhelming majority on four consecutive occasions -- adopted resolutions preserving Democratic Kampuchea's lawful seat in the United Nations and demanding the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. But the Vietnamese authorities have persisted stubbornly in their war of aggression against Kampuchea. This has made Vietnam's economy continue to worsen and its political situation increasingly unstable. Furthermore, the Vietnamese authorities have met strong condemnation and opposition from the international community. They are finding themselves in a more difficult and isolated position.

The arduous 4-year struggle waged by the Kampuchean people against aggression has proved the truth that no matter how strong the aggressors are in these modern times, people who are subjected to aggression surely can overcome all kinds of difficulties to carry their anti-aggression struggle to final victory -- provided they rise in a resolute and protracted all-people's war for national salvation, strengthen the unity among all patriotic forces at home and win support from the international community.

Although the Kampuchean people have won great victories they still face an arduous job of struggle. Although the Hanoi authorities are deeply bogged down in a quagmire and beset by all sorts of difficulties, they have yet to renounce their ambition for regional hegemony. To get themselves out of this difficult position the Hanoi authorities are trying to initiate new military adventures during the present dry season. Meanwhile they are scheming to undermine the unity of the three Kampuchean patriotic forces so as to disintegrate the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. They actively are plotting a regional dialogue among the so-called Indochinese countries and ASEAN countries in an attempt to trap other countries into recognizing the fait accompli of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and legalize the puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

They also spread the "threat from China" myth to sow discord between China and the ASEAN countries in an attempt to encourage the trend toward thinking about a compromise, thus finding an excuse for their refusal to withdraw troops from Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people certainly will heighten their vigilance and get fully prepared to continue fighting together so as to win greater victories in the fifth dry season, smash Vietnam's political scheme and further brighten the future of the national salvation struggle against Vietnamese aggression.

Settlement of the Kampuchea issue is the key to relaxation of tension in Southeast Asia and the checking of the hegemonists' expansion in this region. The only way to solve this question is to withdraw all foreign troops from Kampuchea in accordance with relevant UN resolutions, let the Kampuchean people solve their problems by themselves and restore the country's position of independence, neutrality and nonalignment. Only by firmly supporting the Kampuchean people's just struggle and continuing to exercise strong pressure on Vietnam in political, economic and diplomatic fields can the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries in the world force Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea as quickly as possible and create the condition for a rational settlement of the Kampuchea issue.

The Chinese people adhere firmly to their principled stand of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace and firmly supporting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against Vietnamese aggression. China's stand on the Kampuchea question is open and aboveboard. We are not seeking any selfish interests, but only upholding justice and fulfilling our commitments as friends of the Kampuchean people. We are willing to continue to make efforts, together with the ASEAN countries and all peace-loving countries in the world, for a just and reasonable solution of the Kampuchean question.

The development of the situation in Kampuchea during the past 4 years proves that the flames of the Kampuchean people's struggle for national salvation cannot be extinguished by anybody. The Kampuchean people under gone the most difficult stage and have taken the course of resisting Vietnamese aggressors with greater confidence and in a more organized manner. No matter how stubborn the Vietnamese authorities and their supporters are, and no matter how they struggle, the Kampuchean people will certainly win a final victory in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression.

XINHUA on Kampuchea Gains

OW242040 Beijing XINHUA in English 2007 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Bangkok, December 24 (XINHUA correspondents Yang Mu and Yan Ming) -- The year 1982 has witnessed the resistance forces in Kampuchea beginning to push the battlefront into the interior parts of the country and gain a firm footing in Siemreap Province and along Highway No. 6.

This is an event of no small significance if one puts it against the background of the four-year-old fighting in Kampuchea.

Four years ago tomorrow, Hanoi sent troops into Kampuchea to subdue that country by military force. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and people have since resisted the invaders using such tactics as guerrilla warfare.

In the past four years, the Vietnamese troops have fought mainly in the western Kampuchean provinces of Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong in an attempt to eliminate resistance forces in and around Phnom Kravank and Phnom Megai. Naturally they took pains to guard Highways Nos. 5 and 6 that link the Kampuchean capital of Phnom Penh and the western battlefields. They even set up a frontline general command in the city of Siemreap on Highway No. 6 and put it under the direct control of the Vietnamese military headquarters in Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City) in South Vietnam.

However, several divisions of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army have been pressing hard on the Vietnamese along Highway No. 6 since the beginning of this year. They have forced [the] enemy to withdraw 15 kilometers from the highway in Siemre Province, and eventually recovered Phnom Don Lanh and Phnom Ta Sos. Two or three years ago, the resistance forces could only attack the enemy flanks from the Kampuchean-Thai border. Now they are hemming in on the enemy's strategic positions in the interior parts of the country.

These strategic successes of the resistance forces may be attributed to the following factors:

-- Popular support. From 1975 to 1978, the people in the Vietnamese-occupied areas and areas of guerrilla war resented the erroneous policies followed by the then Democratic Kampuchean Government. For more than one year following the Vietnamese invasion, they still kept a wary eye on the Democratic Kampuchean Government. But a correction of policy errors by the Democratic Kampuchean Government and a comparison of experiences under different regimes made the people realize that the Democratic Kampuchea forces were the mainstay in the resistance struggle. The change of the people's attitude has led to an increasing political and logistic support to the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea.

-- Correct strategy. They have penetrated deep into the interior areas and enemy-occupied regions, opening up new battlefronts there. They carried out guerrilla warfare which has proved to be effective.

-- Establishment of base areas in interior regions. They have set up some small base areas and grassroots guerrilla teams in the interior regions.

Nevertheless, as the invading Vietnamese troops are still superior in strength, communications and economy, the course of war will be long and arduous. But no matter how long and arduous the war may be, one thing is certain-- the Kampucheans will win.

RENMIN RIBAO Reviews Conflict

HK250824 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 82 p 6

["Review" by RENMIN RIBAO correspondents Wang Rongjiu [3769 2837 0036] and Yang Qun [2799 5028]: "Success or Failure in History Depends on Reason"]

[Text] Bangkok, 23 Dec -- On 25 December 4 years ago, the Vietnamese authorities brazenly launched a barbaric war of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. What have the Vietnamese aggressors accomplished after 4 years?

1. They have become ever more deeply bogged down. The blueprint drawn up by the Vietnamese authorities at the start consisted of swallowing up Kampuchea and then inserting into Phnom Penh their puppets brought from Hanoi, in order to compel the international community to acknowledge their aggression against Kampuchea as a fait accompli. However, the Vietnamese authorities forgot a truth: Although aggressors can succeed for a time by relying on their temporarily powerful military strength, they have no means of subduing people who refuse to be enslaved. The four "dry-season offensives" launched by the Vietnamese aggressor army have failed to wipe out Democratic Kampuchea's National Army and guerrillas and other anti-Vietnamese forces; in fact, the forces of resistance against the Vietnamese have grown ever stronger and this year a great alliance was achieved and the DK Coalition Government was established. Nearly 2 months have passed since the start of the current dry season, and on the northern battlefields the Vietnamese army that invaded Kampuchea is still clustered around the main strongholds and lines of communication. Although a number of Vietnamese troops frequently are transferred to the part of Kampuchea adjacent to Thailand's eastern border -- where they have stepped up their "dry-season offensive" preparations -- yet, as public opinion in Southeast Asia has pointed out, after 4 years of this trial of strength "it is impossible" for the Vietnamese to wipe out the Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese forces. Kampuchea has become a bone stuck in the throat of the Vietnamese authorities, which they can never swallow. This is the reality of Kampuchea after 4 years of Vietnamese aggression.

2. The war has made Vietnam ever poorer. By using all their armed might to engage in a war of aggression the Vietnamese authorities have landed Vietnam in an awful mess and even have brought it to the stage where "there is nothing in the pot." Due to fundamental changes that have taken place on the battlefields, where the situation is becoming more and more unfavorable for the aggressor, the scheme of the Vietnamese authorities to let the war feed on itself is going bankrupt. According to the Thai press, refugees who have fled to Southeast Asia all say that in Vietnam they had nothing to eat and that the country's economy is becoming more and more wretched. Young refugees say that Vietnam is press-ganging everywhere for its army; all young people between the ages of 18 and 26 have to serve in the armed forces and are forced to go and fight in Kampuchea. Instead of getting its breath back and taking a rest, a country that had been at war for several decades immediately dispatched 200,000 troops to invade a neighbor, with the result that no longer can it even sustain its own people. This is the reality of Vietnam after 4 years of aggression against Kampuchea.

3. Vietnam has become more and more isolated and unpopular on the international scene. The result of the UN General Assembly vote on DK's seat this year illustrated yet again with the utmost clarity Vietnam's isolation in the international community. No matter how Vietnam trumpets the puppet Phnom Penh regime as "legitimate," only one country -- apart from the Soviet Union and a few others -- has recognized the Heng Samrin regime in the past 4 years despite all Vietnam's rushing around and its cries and appeals.

The battlefields of Kampuchea today are a mire for the Vietnamese aggressor army. However, the patriotic armed forces of the DK Coalition Government are as fish in water there. This is a very great change from the situation 2 years ago. With the passage of time this change will become ever more extensive and profound.

Analyzing the Kampuchean situation, the press here has described it in the words of a folk saying: "Temporary strength or weakness depends on power, success or failure in history depends on reason." This is because it is an unjust war that Vietnam has launched. The Vietnamese aggressor army may struggle on in Kampuchea for another 4 years or even longer, but it is truly impossible to reverse the general trend -- that the Kampuchean people will win the final victory.

Commentary on 'Struggle'

OW261200 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82

["International Current Events" program commentary: "The Situation of the Kampuchean People's Struggle Against Vietnamese Aggression and for National Salvation Is Getting Better and Better"]

[Text] As of 25 December this year, the war of aggression against Kampuchea launched by Vietnam has been going on for 4 whole years. In these 4 years, the Kampuchean people have grown stronger with the fighting. Especially this year, the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation has developed further and rather significantly, and the achievements are encouraging.

This year, Kampuchea's patriotic anti-Vietnamese forces have taken an important step forward on the road to strengthening unity against the common enemy. In order to drive the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea, rebuild the broken country and save the nation, the three patriotic anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean forces, through joint efforts, signed in Kuala Lumpur on 22 June 1982 a declaration on the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] and thus achieved unity. On 9 July, Samdech Sihanouk issued a proclamation from a site inside Kampuchea, proclaiming the formation of the CGDK with Samdech Sihanouk as president, Khieu Samphan as vice president in charge of foreign affairs, and Son Sann as prime minister.

The formation of the CGDK reflects the demands and desires of the Kampuchean people, more extensively unites the people of all classes and strata and gives a powerful impetus to the development of the struggle against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation. It has won broader international support for the Kampuchean people's struggle.

The victories won since the founding of the CGDK fully demonstrate that a small and weak nation subjected to aggression and oppression will grow stronger through fighting and eventually defeat the seemingly powerful aggressor through a protracted struggle, provided it is united as one in the fight against the common enemy.

Since its formation, CGDK President Sihanouk, Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan and other leaders of the coalition government paid friendly visits to a number of Asian, African and European countries and achieved satisfactory results.

The Democratic Kampuchean delegation headed by President Sihanouk, with members including Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan and Prime Minister Son Sann later attended the current UN General Assembly session. President Sihanouk delivered a speech at the UN General Assembly, which was warmly received. With the efforts of the leaders of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the representatives of many other countries, once again the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations was safeguarded.

By an overwhelming majority vote larger than last year's, a resolution on the Kampuchea question was adopted, calling for the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. This is one of the great diplomatic successes achieved by the CGDK this year. It is also a crushing diplomatic defeat for Vietnam.

Militarily, the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression has also won inspiring victories repeatedly this year. During the dry season between October 1981 and April 1982, Vietnam committed all its forces already on the Kampuchean battlefields and brought in more than 10,000 additional men from home to mount repeated mopping-up operations on the western, eastern and central battlefields in Kampuchea; all these operations met with crushing defeats. In their fight against the mopping-up operations, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units mounted guerrilla warfare mainly of squad and sub-squad strength, constantly wearing down and wiping out the enemy's effective strength, cutting its lines of communication and dealing blows at the Vietnamese troops. In the last dry season, the Democratic Kampuchea National Army and guerrilla units attacked, captured and destroyed 186 large and small Vietnamese strong-points, routed Vietnamese mobile units engaged in mopping-up operations on 164 occasions, mounted 40 surprise attacks on Vietnamese transport units, cut off and destroyed highways and railways at more than 500 points, cut many times the strategic Highways 4, 5 and 6 and the Phnom Penh-Battambang and Phnom Penh-Kompong Som, recovered all the townships and villages occupied by Vietnamese forces early in the dry season and liberated 17 more townships and 317 villages.

The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units not only defeated the enemy's dry season offensive but preserved and developed their own strength in the fighting. In contrast, the Vietnamese aggressors' morale is low, deserters and cases of open factional fights are on the rise, and logistic and supply services are faced with difficulties. According to incomplete statistics, during the last dry season 3,560 Vietnamese troops deserted, and 182 men were killed or wounded in open factional fights.

During the rainy season this year, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units launched even more active guerrilla operations and dealt blows at the Vietnamese aggressor troops in all parts of the country. The rainy season war communique issued by the general command of the Democratic National Army and guerrilla units on 15 October pointed out: According to preliminary statistics, during the rainy season this year, under attack by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units, 13,000 Vietnamese troops were killed or completely put out of action. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units captured and destroyed more than 200 Vietnamese strong-points of platoon, company, battalion, regimental and divisional levels, recovered and liberated 9 townships and 122 villages, and cut off and destroyed highways and railways at more than 700 points.

The victories won by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units by launching guerrilla warfare once again bears out Engels' thesis: So long as the people in the country rise up and fight back courageously, even a defeated army will soon shake off the enemy's pursuit and find a safe place. When the people in enemy-occupied areas rise against the enemy, even if they are able only to constantly cut the enemy's lines of communications, the invading enemy will get closer and closer to the point where it will find itself in a helpless position.

The practice of the Kampuchean people in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression over the past 4 years clearly shows that in a war of aggression and resistance to aggression, even though the aggressor has the most powerful armed forces and can possibly defeat, even wipe out, the small and weak regular army of the country being invaded, it is absolutely impossible for the aggressor to wipe out the small and weak armed guerrillas organized by the patriotic people of the invaded country.

In short, the victories won by the Kampuchean people this year fully demonstrate that the situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle is getting better and better, that the most difficult moment is behind them, and that they are now better organized and more confidently fighting against the Vietnamese aggressor troops. This proves the truth: The people's just war can be put out by no force. The Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression and for national salvation surely will win final victory. The Kampuchean people certainly will succeed in building an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea.

Comment on People's Defense

BK270743 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Commentary by station commentator (Ya Ming): "For the Defense of Independence and Peace"]

[Text] Four years ago on 25 December, with the backing of the Soviets, Vietnamese aggressors in their multitude shamelessly invaded this charming country of Kampuchea. At a time when the nation was in danger, the brave sons and daughters of Kampuchea rose up to fight against the enemy with a high patriotic spirit. For the past 4 years, they have resolutely and persistently fought against the enemy in pools of blood and have won praise from people the world over. Their struggle has not only safeguarded their country's independence and sovereignty but has also checked the expansion of hegemonism and contributed to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This struggle has great significance.

The successful development of the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression during the past 4 years first shows that there is nothing that can stop a people's war waged by an independent country against aggression. Four years ago, the Vietnamese authorities were arrogant in their aggression and even dreamed of making Kampuchea part of Vietnam in just 1 month. However, 4 years have passed and the Vietnamese aggressors have not achieved their goal. On the contrary, their situation in the military field has become unfavorable.

In the past 4 years, the Vietnamese aggressor troops have launched many attacks and operations -- particularly their dry-season offensives launched with increasing intensity -- but have met with even more serious defeats. Last dry season, the Kampuchean patriotic army and people won more important victories and further expanded the zone controlled by Democratic Kampuchea.

This July, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was established. This event brought the unity of Kampuchean patriotic forces fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors to a new stage. The Kampuchean people are fully confident that they will be strong enough to carry on their struggle in the future. On the international scene, fewer and fewer people still believe in the irreversibility of Kampuchea that Hanoi has proclaimed because it is evident that, but for the protection of the bayonets of the Vietnamese army, the throne of the Phnom Penh puppets set up by the Hanoi authorities would not last long.

The brave and courageous Kampuchean people, through their struggle, have shown the world that only resolute struggle against hegemonism's expansion will effectively safeguard peace. The Vietnamese aggressors rapidly pushed their troops to the Thai border. However, this is only the first step of their expansionism in Southeast Asia. The fact that Vietnam has incessantly shelled Thai territory testifies to this.

As for the Soviets, whose ambition is to rule the world, they have taken the opportunity to use military bases in Vietnam and Kampuchea as a springboard for their expansion to the south. The reason the USSR-SRV war of aggression has not spread over a wider area is because the Kampuchean patriotic army and people have dealt heavy blows to the Vietnamese aggressor army and bogged them down and upset USSR-SRV strategic preparations.

That is why people generally note that the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors is connected with peace and danger in Southeast Asia. The evolution of the situation in Kampuchea further shows the world community that in order to safeguard world peace and international security, it is necessary and vital to resolutely defend national independence and each country's right to live.

At the UN General Assembly this year, resolutions were passed by an overwhelming majority for the fourth time demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people have brilliantly gone through 4 years of struggle against the Vietnamese aggressor army. The most difficult period has passed. Now, they are advancing on the path to victory. However, in this march forward there are still many difficulties and dangers. The struggle will be long because the Vietnamese authorities have not only stubbornly rejected the UN General Assembly's resolutions on withdrawing their troops, but also have intensified their war of aggression.

Let us take the current situation as an example. On the one hand, Vietnam is actively preparing for a new offensive; on the other, it has carried out all kinds of maneuvers in an attempt to weaken the solidarity among different Kampuchean patriotic forces and destroy the world community's support for the Kampuchean people. However, no matter what tricks past or present the Vietnamese authorities use, the course of history will not be changed. People are convinced that as long as the different Kampuchean patriotic forces increase their solidarity, strengthen their unity and persistently struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors with the support of people the world over, they will be able to liberate their country and nation from the claws of the Vietnamese aggressors.

After this struggle, an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea will stand out in Southeast Asia.

Hoang Van Hoan Interviewed

HK270250 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 82 p 6

[Feature by reporters Wang Zhiguang [3769 1807 0342] and Tan Feng [6151 6912]: "Hoang Van Hoan Denounces Le Duan Clique's Crimes of Aggression Against Kampuchea, Appeals to Vietnamese People To Demand the Withdrawal of Troops and Rebuilding of Friendly Ties With Kampuchea"]

[Text] Comrade Hoang Van Hoan was interviewed by our reporters on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the Kampuchean people's resistance to the armed invasion launched by the Vietnamese authorities. Speaking with the force of justice in reply to questions, he exposed and denounced the crimes of the Le Duan clique in committing aggression against Kampuchea; and he appealed to the Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese soldiers sent to Kampuchea to intensify their struggle against the Le Duan clique, restore peace in Kampuchea and rebuild good-neighborly and friendly relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan first said that the war of aggression launched against Kampuchea by the Le Duan clique is "an unjust war, because Kampuchea is an independent and sovereign country and once fought side by side with the Vietnamese people against the common enemy. The Le Duan clique aims to bring Kampuchea into the 'Indochinese Federation,' which it completely controls and which it now calls a 'special alliance.'" Comrade Hoang Van Hoan angrily further charged: "Following the invasion and occupation of many important areas in Kampuchea, the Le Duan clique has sent many Vietnamese to settle on the east bank of the Mekong River, around Phnom Penh, the Tonle Sap Lake area, Battambang and other important regions to establish villages and hamlets (settlements) in combination with its military aggression and political control." He emphasized: "This is an extremely sinister conspiracy."

Talking about the changes in the Kampuchean situation over the past 4 years, Comrade Hoang Van Hoan said: "The Le Duan clique had long nurtured the desire to invade Kampuchea. Its strategic scheme was to assemble an overwhelmingly superior military force to fight quickly and get a quick decision, to wipe out the opposing armed forces and occupy all of Kampuchea. However, as a result of 4 years' trial of strength, the Le Duan clique has suffered heavy defeat."

The various Kampuchean resistance factions have crushed several Vietnamese dry-season offensives and are becoming stronger the more they fight. "The various Kampuchean resistance factions have now united and created the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government; they have gained the support of many justice-upholding countries in the world. The UN General Assembly has four times in succession passed resolutions demanding that the Le Duan clique withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. The Le Duan clique is bogged down in the battlefield of Kampuchea. If it persists in its stubborn ways, refuses to withdraw its troops, and also opens another dry-season offensive in an effort to extricate itself, it is bound to meet an even more bitter defeat."

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan angrily denounced the Le Duan clique's war of aggression in Kampuchea for causing serious consequences for the Vietnamese people. He said: "The Vietnamese people yearn to live in peace to rebuild their war-torn country after more than 30 years of fighting. However, the facts of the past 4 years have proved that the Le Duan clique's war of aggression against Kampuchea has not only brought tremendous calamity on the fraternal Kampuchean people, but has also caused the most serious consequences for the Vietnamese people. Several hundred thousand Vietnamese youths were thrown into this unjust war; and every day they are dying, being wounded, starving and cold and suffering bitter hardships. Huge sums in capital and millions of tons of food have been consumed in this war of aggression." He particularly emphasized: "Even more dangerous, the weapons, ammunition and other war-waging means used by the Le Duan clique in its aggression against Kampuchea rely on foreign supplies. As a result, Vietnam's domestic and foreign policies are subject to foreign domination. Thus, the Le Duan clique seeks to control Kampuchea, but in fact the result is that Vietnam becomes controlled by a foreign country."

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan clearly expressed his attitude on solving the Kampuchean problem. He said: "In the basic interests of the Vietnamese fatherland and the friendship between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, and for the sake of justice and right, I resolutely oppose the Le Duan clique's aggression in Kampuchea and demand that they immediately end this war, withdraw all Vietnamese troops to Vietnam immediately and leave the Kampuchean people to manage their own affairs."

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan also highly appreciated the spirit of struggle of the Kampuchean people in opposing aggression. He said: "The Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples have traditions of deep friendship, and the current struggle being waged by the Kampuchean people is also contributing to the Vietnamese people's struggle to topple the dictatorial and corrupt rule of the Le Duan clique."

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan said in conclusion: "Taking this opportunity, I once again appeal to the Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese soldiers sent into Kampuchea to continue to intensify the struggle in all its forms to demand that the Le Duan clique withdraw its troops, end the war, restore peace and rebuild the good-neighborly and friendly relations between Vietnam and fraternal Kampuchea."

SRV Pullback Cited

BK250927 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] XINHUA correspondents reported from the Siem Reap-Highway No. 6 that the Vietnamese occupation troops stationed on Highway No. 6 in Kampuchea's Siem Reap Province recently have moved back 15 km north from this highway. As the Vietnamese troops withdrew, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army edged forward, thus moving the battlefront from the Kulen mountainous area to an area 10-to-15 km north of the highway. Highway No. 6 is a route vital for the Vietnamese occupation troops' transportation of military supplies from Phnom Penh to Kampuchea's western front. The stretch of this highway running from Kompong Thom Province to Sisophon, Battambang Province is even more vital. This 200-km long section of the highway is heavily guarded by 10,000 Vietnamese troops. The stretch that passes through Siem Reap Province is the most guarded.

According to correspondents on the forefront, the Vietnamese troops have prepared two defense lines north of Highway No. 6 in Siem Reap Province. The first line is 3-4 km from the highway and the second 25-30 km north of it. The recent pullback of Vietnamese troops from Highway No. 6 results from the Democratic Kampuchean National Army's frequent attacks on Vietnamese positions and vehicles moving along the road. Before 1980 Vietnamese vehicles were seen traveling freely on this highway. But from November 1980 to April 1981, when the Democratic Kampuchean National Army opened up two new fronts in the north and northeast of the country, transportation on Highway No. 6 was threatened. Since then the Vietnamese have had to rely partly on the Tonle Sap River and Tonle Sap Lake to transport troops and military supplies during high tide from August to November. Aside from this, transportation to the western part must rely on Highways No. 5 and 6.

Military observers held that the recent dwindling of the Vietnamese defense line on Highway No. 6 shows Vietnam's shortage of forces as well as its attempt to keep this lifeline under control so that it can wage a large-scale dry-season offensive along the Kampuchean-Thai border at an opportune time.

A source from the Kampuchean patriotic forces and people living along Highway No. 6 said that the Vietnamese troops are unable to control this road. On 28 September the National Army attacked a market in Sot Nikom District near Highway 6, causing great panic to the enemy. With the help of the local people, national army troops have gained free access to the highway at night. Many villages along this highway have been liberated. In early November almost 400 Vietnamese soldiers were sent to raid five villages north of this highway, but they were repulsed and defeated by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas. Although Highway No. 6 is still one of the Vietnamese troops' lifelines it is now seriously damaged.

DK Troops Attack SRV Units

OW270738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA) -- The National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have launched frequent attacks on Vietnamese troops in western and south-western Kampuchea so as to frustrate the enemy mopping-up operations, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

From December 15 to 20, the National Army and guerrillas launched nine attacks in the areas of Pailin to Highway No. 10, Samlot and Sisophon in Battambang Province. Forty-six Vietnamese were killed and 54 wounded.

On December 17, in a counter-attack on two companies of Vietnamese troops who were attacking the National Army from west of the city of Kok Kong and the Me Teuk River, more than 90 Vietnamese were killed or wounded, with the rest fleeing back to their stronghold.

The National Army and guerrillas in the provinces of Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Mondolkiri, Kompong Cham and Kompong Speu have also attacked Vietnamese troops in coordination with the national army which was fighting on the western battleground.

SRV Intelligence Unit Created

OW241006 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Bangkok, December 24 (XINHUA) -- Vietnam has set up a new intelligence unit known as "K-10" in Phnom Penh to monitor the movements of the Heng Samrin "officials", today's NATION REVIEW quoted a senior Thai military source as saying.

The unit, staffed with about 50 to 70 Vietnamese officials selected from the Interior Ministry of Vietnam, will also monitor the activities of foreign officials working in Phnom Penh. The unit is also responsible for screening aides to senior "officials" of the Phnom Penh regime as well as reporting the activities of the regime to the Vietnamese.

"Vietnam has also been moving large numbers of Vietnamese to settle in and around Phnom Penh and other provinces near Tonle Sap," the source said. Tonle Sap is a major lake which provides Kampucheans with marine supplies and water for agriculture.

It was reported that Kampuchean people in Oddar Mean Chey, a province near the Thai border, have been forced to accept at least one Vietnamese into each family.

These are parts of the Vietnamese attempts to expand their influence over the Kampuchean people, the source said.

SRV Should Leave Nonaligned

OW241346 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA) -- Radio Democratic Kampuchea today broadcast an open letter from the Kampuchean people to the people of the non-aligned countries, calling for the expulsion of Vietnam from the Non-Aligned Movement.

The letter points out that Vietnam has demonstrated by its behavior that it is not a non-aligned country. It signed a military treaty with the Soviet Union [and] it has allowed the Soviet Union to establish military bases on Vietnamese territory.

The letter says backed by the Soviet Union, Vietnam has sent troops to occupy its neighbor Kampuchea, one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement, and has thus seriously violated the sacred principles of the Non-Aligned Movement. The United Nations General Assembly has on four occasions and the Foreign Ministers Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries has twice adopted resolutions calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. All these have been ignored by Vietnam.

The letter charges that Vietnam, while actively serving the Soviet expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia, has undermined the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement by trying to put the latter into the orbit of Soviet expansionism.

The letter urges the Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Nations to be held next March in New Delhi to expel Vietnam from the Non-Aligned Movement so as to safeguard the principles and purity of the movement.

Thai Official on Peace Efforts

OW240410 Beijing XINHUA in English 2101 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] Bangkok, December 23 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters today that ASEAN will not accept any new proposal which does not tally with the principles of the international conferences on Kampuchea.

Sitthi made the statement after seeing off Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew at an air force base. Lee arrived here yesterday for talks with Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on the Kampuchean problem, bilateral relations and matters related to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Asked about the new proposal on Kampuchea put by Belgium, France and Romania, Sitthi said a number of countries presented their ideas on the Kampuchean problem but these suggestions are different and run counter to the ideas of the international conferences on Kampuchea.

"We have not yet seen any common points between those proposals and ours, so they are not accepted," he said.

Now the Kampuchean Coalition Government is solid politically and it is seeking for support from other countries, he said, adding that it will seek more aid in food and medicine.

ZHAO ZIYANG CONTINUES VISIT TO MOROCCO

Talks With Prime Minister

OW272138 Beijing XINHUA in English 2111 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid expressed in their talks today the strong desire to further develop cooperation between the two countries.

During the first round of talks held at the prime minister's office here this afternoon, the two leaders exchanged their views on international issues and bilateral relations.

Prime Minister Bouabid said Morocco firmly supports the just struggle of the Palestinian people and their demand for the recovery of Jerusalem occupied by Israel. He reiterated Morocco's non-aligned policy and its position on the questions of Afghanistan and Kampuchea. He condemned colonialism and supported the North-South dialogue and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Moroccan prime minister gave an account of Morocco's domestic situation and its successes in the economic construction. He also referred to the effects of the war and Western economic crisis on the Moroccan economy and the measures the Moroccan Government has taken to overcome them.

On relations between Morocco and China, the Moroccan prime minister expressed his hope for further strengthening bilateral cooperation between the two countries. He said Morocco and China have already had good cooperation in certain fields and hoped such cooperation would continue.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said there is no change in the independent foreign policy China has pursued. He set forth China's position on the Middle East issue and praised Morocco for its contributions to the strengthening of Arab solidarity and the achievement of positive results at the Fes summit.

Premier Zhao said the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has made contributions to safeguarding the solidarity between African and the Third World countries. He expressed the hope that African countries would treasure solidarity among them and iron out their conflicts and disputes through peaceful consultations. He said China and Morocco have identical or similar views on many international issues, including some Middle East, Afghanistan and Kampuchea questions.

Recalling the development of Sino-Moroccan relations, Premier Zhao held that the cooperation between the two countries has been very fruitful and has a great potential. He expressed the hope to find new ways to push ahead the cooperation effectively on the existing basis.

Present at the talks on the Morocco side were Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Boucetta, Minister of State in Charge of Cooperation Mahjoubi Aherdan; Minister of Economic Affairs Tayeb Bencheikh and Minister of Equipment Mohamed Kabbaj. Present on the Chinese side were State Councillor Gu Mu, Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian and other members of the premier's entourage.

Lays Wreath at Mausoleum

OW271912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Rabat, December 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang laid a wreath at the mausoleum of King Mohammed V here this afternoon.

Accompanied by Moroccan Minister of Equipment Mohamed Kabbaj and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Abdelhaz Tazi, Premier Zhao and his party observed one minute silence in front of the king's coffin. He then toured the mausoleum which was built in the typical Moroccan style.

Premier Zhao's remarks in the visitor's book read: "With respect we cherish the memory of the exploits of His Majesty King Mohammed V, who devoted all his life to the achievement and consolidation of Morocco's national independence and made great contribution to the friendly relations between China and Morocco."

King Mohammed V (1909-1961) was a fighter for the independence of Morocco, a defender of her national interests, and a warrior against colonialism.

ZHAO TRIP: MORE COVERAGE ON EGYPT, ALGERIA

Egyptian President's Speech

OW220011 Beijing XINHUA in English 2311 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Cairo, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak gave a banquet in honour of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the A'bdin Palace here this evening.

Speaking at the banquet, President Mubarak expressed his welcome to Premier Zhao Ziyang and members of his party for their visit to Egypt. He praised the Chinese people "as faithful brothers and sincere and honorable friends who have always remained true to their pledges, dedicated and genuinely committed to principles and values, while remaining bound to the very essence of solidarity among all peoples of the Third World, who are striving for a better world, where freedom, peace and equality prevail and where exploitation, oppression and aggression are no more."

He said: "The great people of China, while adopting such a principled and solid position, underline their adherence to their rich heritage of civilization" and "their genuine belief in solidarity of man in this drive along the path of peace and progress."

Referring to the friendly relations between Egypt and China, he said: "The people of Egypt will forever recall that People's China -- which stands for the largest human community and the oldest cultural heritage -- has sided with them in time of war and in peace, and that in all circumstances, People's China showed absolute integrity and lived up to the peak of responsibility, fully aware of the nature of the struggle we are waging, the objectives we aspire to and the vast horizons before the collective movement of developing countries."

He said: "In fact, this cohesion between the peoples of our two countries does not come from void. It is based on solid foundation, deeply rooted in the history of civilization and on a firm commitment to lofty ideals and sublime values, as well as on a comprehensive outlook of the very essence of life. Just as the Egyptian civilization has emerged on the banks of the Nile, thousands of years ago, to culminate a long human endeavor, the civilization of China was established on the banks of Yangtze River, to disseminate science and enlightenment, adding new dimensions to the great drive of man. It was natural for the human race to accomplish giant achievements through the dedicated efforts of the great people of China. As an example of the Chinese contribution to mankind we would mention, the paper industry, the discovery of press, architecture and the silk and textile industries.

"Therefore, the progress of the Chinese people today rests on solid ground and rigid fundamentals. The ability of the Chinese people to give is constant and ever present, since cultural awareness is renovating and creative potential echoed by all and every aspect of life in all epochs."

Hailing the efforts exerted by the Chinese people in the field of social and economic development, Mubarak said: "It is with pride and admiration that your people should achieve such progress within the policy of self-reliance and the consolidation of national economic together with the adoption of the open-door policy and the application of modern technology achieved in advanced industrialized countries. Thus you could reconcile elements that, to some, might appear conflicting. We fully share your outlook which views matters soundly; we endeavor to reach the same goals without discarding our cultural heritage and without jeopardizing the substance of our national economy."

The president said Premier Zhao's visit to Egypt "will open new prospects for the enhancement of relations between our two countries in all domains. The talks we held since your arrival have deepened the impressions we reaped from our tour of your friendly country; particularly well pronounced is the great similarity of our views on the role assumed by the Third World peoples at the present stage of history, as well as the need to achieve maximum solidarity among those nations, whether in their endeavor to establish a new economic order, or to consolidate their political, economic and cultural independence. Equally shared are our views on the importance of the collective confrontation by Third World countries of attempts at foreign intervention and domination, and on giving top priority to all forms of exchange within the family of developing countries."

He expressed appreciation of China's support for the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people. He said: "As we glance at the areas where a bitter conflict rages between good and evil at the present delicate stage, we find that you never hesitate to side with right and justice and you reject injustice and aggression."

Referring to the situation in the African continent, the president said that "apartheid in the south defies the will and feelings of peoples on this continent, either through the notorious practices applied against the natives to whom the land and the rights belong or through the intransigence shown by that racial regime towards the independence of Namibia, a matter totally inconsistent with the universally accepted norms."

"By no means can we accept such conditions or slacken in confronting them. We attach great hopes to your principled attitude in support of African right," he stressed.

In conclusion, the president said: "It is our conviction that the fraternal cooperation between our two peoples furnishes an eloquent example of the solidarity of nations of the Third World for peace and progress. Our determination remains to pursue our drive for the consolidation of those bonds in all and every domain."

Premier Zhao also spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere. (Zhao's speech has been released separately.)

RENMIN RIBAO Views Egypt Visit

HK270444 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by reporters Yu Chengxiu [0205 2052 4423] and Lin Jiaoming [2651 4109 2494]:
"A Highly Fruitful Visit"]

[Text] Cairo, 24 Dec -- Premier Zhao Ziyang concluded his official visit to Egypt on 24 December and left for Algeria, the second stop on his Africa tour.

Premier Zhao's visit to Egypt was significant in carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future. Premier Zhao visited Egypt 19 years ago when he acclaimed the dawn of freedom rising over the land of Africa, called the "dark continent" by imperialists. Today Premier Zhao Ziyang has followed in the footsteps of Premier Zhou in coming to this land nourished by the River Nile, and he praised Africa for becoming a vigorous and vital force in the Third World. Nineteen years is a very short time in human history, but tremendous changes have taken place in the world during that time while the friendship and solidarity between China and Egypt -- two ancient yet young countries -- has become still firmer in the complex and changeable international situation.

In the president's study in the Al-Qubbah Palace, Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Mubarak held cordial talks on international problems of common concern and bilateral relations. Both sides felt extremely satisfied with the results of the talks. Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that the foreign policies of both countries had a whole series of points in common. Both countries pursue a foreign policy of acting independently and keeping the initiative in their own hands; both of them oppose imperialism and hegemonism; both oppose Israeli aggression and expansion; both support the just struggle of the Palestinian people and the antiaggression struggles of the Afghan and Kampuchean peoples; both advocate strengthening solidarity and cooperation in the Third World; and both hope to further strengthen and expand mutual economic and technical cooperation. The two leaders' talks undoubtedly will open up excellent relations for the further development of friendly ties between China and Egypt. Premier Zhao pointed out: "Our talks were highly fruitful." President Mubarak also said: "This visit of Premier Zhao will create a new situation in relations in all fields between the two countries."

As arranged with great hospitality by his host, Premier Zhao visited the ancient Saladin Castle, the Egyptian Museum, the Pyramids, the Sphinx, the tombs of the pharaohs at Luxor, the Karnak Temple and the Aswan Dam. The splendid and magnificent ancient Egyptian civilization and the tremendous efforts of today's Egyptians to transform nature made a profound impression on the visitors and strengthened the mutual understanding between the two countries. After visiting the Egyptian Museum, which stores precious treasures from ancient Egypt, Premier Zhao wrote: "In the past the hard-working Egyptian people created a brilliant and splendid ancient culture, making a tremendous contribution to world civilization; and today they certainly are capable of creating a still more beautiful future and advancing the progress of man." This was heartfelt praise and also sincere hope.

When Premier Zhao visited the Pyramids, he and State Councillor Gu Mu walked slowly round the magnificent Great Pyramid, sometimes gazing up at its pinnacle 138 meters above. They also asked the guides about its construction technique. When the visit ended, the governor of Gizah presented Premier Zhao with a gold key symbolizing friendship. Premier Zhao thanked the governor for his hospitality and added wittily: "With this key, I won't need a passport next time I come to visit the Pyramids." Everyone laughed at these words

Little (Hafnavi), who demonstrated climbing the pyramid for Premier Zhou 19 years ago, is now more than 50 years old. Describing his meeting with Premier Zhou then, he said that on that occasion he took only 7 minutes to go up and down the pyramid. Premier Zhou walked up to him, felt his pulse, and asked if he felt ill at all. (Hafnavi) still can vividly remember Premier Zhou's bushy eyebrows, bright eyes and smiling face. He said: "In order to commend my performance, Premier Zhou presented me with a 'Hero' gold pen. I always kept this pen on me. But later it unfortunately was lost when I was climbing the pyramid." Maybe this pen is still somewhere on the pyramid now, a souvenir permanently marking Sino-Egyptian friendship.

The busy but happy 4-day visit is over. President Mubarak saw Premier Zhao off at the airport, but they will soon meet again, because President Mubarak will be visiting China next April. The mutual visits of the leaders of the two countries symbolize the friendship between the two countries and their peoples, which will flow forever like the waters of the Huang He and the Nile.

ZAIRE OFFICIALS LOOKING FORWARD TO ZHAO VISIT

OW242220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Kinshasa, December 23 (XINHUA) -- Zaire's First State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo said yesterday that "the Chinese premier's visit to Zaire would provide an opportunity for the Chinese Government and the National Executive Council of Zaire to review the most fruitful cooperation between the two countries."

When receiving Chinese Ambassador Li Shanyi here, Dondo said that the National Executive Council would give a warmest welcome to the Chinese premier. He also expressed his confidence in the prospect of cooperation between the two countries. He hoped that there would be a continuous development of friendship and cooperation between the two nations.

Kamanda wa Kamanda, commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, told the Chinese ambassador today that "we have attached great importance to the friendly relations between the two countries." "China has always stood by the side of the oppressed peoples in their struggle in the political, economic and cultural fields."

Zaire has set up a commission headed by Kamanda to welcome the Chinese premier's visit.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF 11TH CYL NATIONAL CONGRESS

Wang Zhaoguo Address

OW210957 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- China's young people are being asked to work with a pioneering spirit and transform the country by their own efforts. Raising this call in his report to the Youth League Congress, Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of its Central Committee, said the young generation would participate in the decisive state of China's socialist modernisation during their most creative years and should play a decisive role.

The nationwide emulation to become pace-setters in modernisation has already brought forward over one million outstanding young people in industry, agriculture, science and culture. The movement would go on, he said.

While the socialist principle is payment according to work, he noted, the advanced elements among youth should be encouraged to learn from the example set by many labor heroes working with a communist spirit, not looking for reward but taking to heart the interests and needs of the country and the people.

Working youth should make efforts to raise their educational and technical levels and develop into well educated workers who integrate work by hand and brain.

Wang Zhaoguo encouraged young people to be ever ready to answer the country's call to work in all parts of China, adding their effort to help less developed places move ahead. "When we strive for China to prosper, we foresee a prosperous China as a whole", he said. The attraction of a more comfortable environment should not lure young people away from the task of building the country, he said.

All labor that was needed by society was equally honorable. This was one of the principles that distinguished a socialist attitude from capitalist or feudal thinking. Young people should fight back against notions that some types of work had a lower status than others. Only by freeing one's mind from the shackles of the old society could one build a new life, he said.

Army youth should develop the spirit of self-sacrifice, discipline and the style of a soldier of the revolution, study modern weapons and be a vanguard in building China's modern revolutionary army.

Urges Young To Study Hard

OW211403 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Today's students should set themselves the goal of becoming the best educated generation in China's history, armed with a knowledge of modern science. In his report to the Youth League Congress, First Secretary Wang Zhaoguo reminded his audience that this was an era of rapid scientific growth. China's road forward required the population of science and the emergence of great numbers of talented people. In effect this meant young people, particularly the students, should study hard to scale the peaks of knowledge.

Study was linked with the needs of the country, and this should give students an immense source of strength to carry out the work history set for them. As the socialist society provided education, the knowledge thus acquired was in anticipation of its being used to serve the people, not as a student's private property. Wang Zhaoguo cited a number of outstanding scientists who had worked to their last breath to serve China's needs in science and technology. They were honored examples for young people to emulate, he said.

"Study today to prepare for tomorrow's work," he said. "Education should not be viewed a means to depart from labor." There was a division of labor in socialist society, but no type of work was more or less worthy. Chinese students of the 1980's should free themselves of the attitude of the exploiting classes which looked down on labor and the working people.

Political understanding, moral integrity and a sound physique are equally important, he said. Besides general knowledge, students should study revolutionary theory and current affairs and make social investigations. Young working people should also make efforts to study in order to help the country modernize production. "Every effort in study contributes to the nation's drive for modernisation," he said.

On Moral Improvement Role

OW211413 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Communist Youth League Central Committee, says China's youth should take the lead in the nationwide effort to improve social morals and develop socialist relations between people.

In his report to the Youth League Congress, Wang Zhaoguo commended young people who generation after generation since the 1919 May 4th Movement were "a vigorous force in transforming old ways." Young people were lively, and progressive youth always had the courage to accept new things and resist evil practices.

With the birth of New China, the party worked with a will to eliminate the decadent ways left over by the old society. Nurtured in the new socialist climate, young people began to flower. Young heroes, such as factory worker Xiang (?Xiuli) who gave her life to save state property in a fierce fire and the soldier Lei Feng who did numerous services for the people, were the pride of the nation.

With the ten-year turmoil (1966-1976) and certain circumstances that emerged following the new open policy, both "left" errors and bourgeois liberalization affected many young people who were in the process of discarding old ideas and accepting new ones. Young people want a new life, but are unprepared for the necessary hard struggle; they have the courage to explore, but have to learn how to distinguish good from bad; in general they are willing to break with old traditions, but do not raise their guard against the corruption of bourgeois ideas. During the period being discussed, many had doubts and wavered in their confidence.

This trend had for some time made some people over-anxious, he said. However, the party has persisted in a policy of uniting and educating the young people. As they saw the great changes being made in the country, how the party corrected "left" errors, tried to rectify its work style, cracked down on economic crimes and defended sovereignty, the younger generation began to understand things better and supported the party's line and followed it.

Good social relations such as those of the 1950's would surely be revived and developed, Wang Zhaoguo said. The important thing was to familiarize young people with communist ideas and ethics so they could make them their own. The present campaign to improve decorum, manners, hygiene, discipline and morals, and to cultivate beauty of mind, language, behaviour and environment would grow. Young people would be organized to improve service work and traffic discipline and beautify the surroundings, and develop a sense of responsibility in their work.

He specially asked youth in commerce, transport, education, culture, public health, tourism and public security to take the lead in observing social ethics, and make their jobs a "window" of good social communication. Right now, he said, special attention should be paid to free choice in getting married and ending extravagant weddings, in respecting the old and caring for the young, advocating equality between men and women and forbidding maltreatment of old people and women.

Instructs CYL To Enliven Work

OW211417 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The Communist Youth League should educate young people in communist ideas but should do their work in a lively and convincing way, said Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Communist Youth League Central Committee.

Education of the younger generation should start with patriotism, he said. The youth should know more about China -- its long history of contributions to civilization, its sufferings for a century under oppression and its struggle for emancipation, the birth of New China, the fundamental differences between old and New China, between capitalism and socialism, what benefits socialism had already brought, the gap between China and the developed countries, and the responsibilities of young people today.

They should be made familiar with the outstanding work and attitudes of people living in their own times.

The league should unite the young people of the country, pay attention to questions involving their employment, study, marriage and recreation and help to solve their problems. This included aiding the several million young people entering the labor force every year with training and job opportunities and organizing spare time study.

Recreation and sports were also important, he said. The league should help set up children's youth centres at grassroot levels, organise the beautification of the environment, help cultivate a taste for good literature and art and develop a socialist way of life.

The youth leagues would defend the rights and interests of youth guaranteed by the constitution, uphold justice when the legal rights of youth were violated or freedom of marriage impaired, while teaching young people to exercise their democratic rights correctly and respect the Constitution, obey the law and meet their social obligations and duties.

The youth leagues should concentrate greater effort on the rural areas, he stressed.

To build itself into a powerful center of attraction for the young, the league should work to rally young people of different professions, cultural backgrounds and experiences. It should unite both the advanced and the less advanced.

Gao Zhanxiang on Constitution

OW271542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA) -- The new constitution of the Chinese Communist Youth League passed here at its current 11th National Congress emphasizes the relationship between the Chinese Communist Party and the Youth League, and re-defines the league's function as the party's assistant and reserve force.

The new constitution, Gao Zhanxiang, member of the Secretariat of the Youth League Central Committee, said, stressed the studying of communism through practice. Communism, he pointed out, did not only mean a social system for the future. It also included the present movement to build communism, a movement in which young people were participating. By emphasizing the integration of theory and practice, the Youth League would guide young people in studying communism in real struggle.

Besides the general program, the new constitution has 33 articles in eight chapters: membership, organizational system of the league, central organizations of the league, local and army organizations of the league, primary organizations of the league, league cadres, the relationship between the league and the young pioneer, flag and emblem of the league.

The general program describes the Youth League as a mass organization of advanced young people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. It is the party's assistant and reserve force. The general program also stipulates that the league must firmly uphold the general program of the party and fight for the ultimate goal of the communist system.

The fundamental task of the league, the general program states, is to educate and nurture young people to become the successors to the cause of communism, people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, discipline and good health.

A league member is expected to study hard and to work hard, be the first to bear hardship and the last to enjoy comfort. A league member should enthusiastically support good people and good actions and be bold in fighting against evil doers and bad actions. A member should keep the league informed of the demands and criticism of young people and play an exemplary role in study, manual labour and social activities.

The new constitution sets forth the principle of democratic centralism for the league organizations at all levels, opposing liberalism and anarchism.

A newly-added chapter on the league's cadres in the constitution stipulates that Youth League cadres have the advantage of youth, should become more revolutionary, better educated and more professionally competent. The league now has a total of one hundred and eighty thousand full-time cadres and millions of on-the-job grass-root ones.

The Chinese Communist Youth League, says the new Constitution, should adhere to proletarian internationalism, strengthen its unity with the communist youth organizations and other progressive youth organizations of other countries and support all the oppressed throughout the world in the common cause against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism and for world peace and progress.

Opinions on the revised draft were widely solicited at the grass-root levels half a year before the congress, and discussions and revisions were made by the delegates at the congress, said Gao Zhanxiang. The amendments are based on the experience of league work since its 10th national congress and addresses itself to current problems. Some new articles have been added and higher demands placed on league members and its cadres.

Many outstanding leaders and proletarian revolutionaries including Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping, Nie Rongzhen and Deng Yingchao had once been Youth League members. Hu Yaobang, the present general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, used to be a leader of the Youth League, Gao Zhanxiang recalled.

With regard to the paragraph about "educating youth in the communist spirit," Gao Zhanxiang explained that some young people, under the influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four during the "Cultural Revolution" and the influence of the bourgeois liberalism, had become confused. This made it all the more necessary to educate the young people with communist world outlook.

Gao Zhanxiang said that the age of league members had been extended to 28 years, three years more than previously since this conformed to the Chinese people's habitual concept of youth.

In keeping with the interval of five years between the party congresses, the Youth League Congress in future will also be held once every five years instead of the original four.

Telegrams, Letters Received

OW272108 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA) -- The 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League has received congratulatory telegrams and letters from the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Central Committee of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth and the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

In its telegram, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea warmly congratulates the convening of the 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

The telegram points out: Chinese youth, following the road guided by the Communist Party of China and displaying the revolutionary spirit of being self-reliant and of plain living and hard struggle, are playing the roles of pioneers and shock brigades in order to build China into a highly civilized and democratic socialist country.

The congratulatory telegram says: Korean young men and women have heartily rejoiced at the various achievements made by the Chinese people and youth in their struggles to uphold the four fundamental principles and to strive for building the four modernizations. They regard these achievements as their own. Korean youth are determined to continue enhancing Sino-Korean relations, which have already been firmly established on the basis of intimate comradeship and the sharing of the same lofty revolution morality and justice. We believe the traditional friendship and unity between our two countries' peoples and youths will be further strengthened and developed in the struggles to attain our common goals and ideals of socialism and communism.

The Central Committee of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth said in its congratulatory telegram that Romanian youth, with a deep feeling of long-standing friendship and international solidarity, have been paying a good deal of sincere attention to the achievements made by the Chinese Communist Youth League and all Chinese youth. The telegram says: We would like to take this opportunity to express our belief that the friendly and cooperative relationship between our two countries' youth organizations will further develop on the basis of the firm cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party. This will be useful in bringing about advancement in socialism, peace and cooperation among peoples of different countries.

The congratulatory telegram sent by the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia says: The 11th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League has special historical significance because it is convened at a time when the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party has set the great task of building "two civilizations" in China. We believe that by holding this congress Chinese youth will make new and enormous contributions in advancing China's socialist construction. The congratulatory telegram says: The existing friendly relationship between the two nations and their people and youth has laid a solid foundation for promoting relations between the Chinese Communist Youth League and the Yugoslav League of Socialist Youth. We firmly believe that the results of the 11th National Congress contribute toward bringing about your society's continued prosperity, especially in helping the younger generation of the friendly people's Republic of China to reach maturity.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON TASKS OF SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

HK530321 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Wang Jiye [3769 4480 2814]: "Major Steps for Achieving the Grand Objectives -- On the New Characteristics of the Sixth 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] At the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang made a report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The stipulations and measures of the Sixth 5-Year Plan are major steps for achieving the grand objectives put forward by the 12th Party Congress and the foundation for quadrupling production. The basic tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan are, in brief: Continue to implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading; achieve a fundamental turn for the better in financial and economic conditions; and establish a solid foundation for subsequent economic development. It is a 5-year plan that will put our national economy on the path of healthy development. It is a new path to socialist modernization and economic construction suited to China's conditions.

It has many new characteristics compared with the five previous 5-year plans already carried out in our country, and the three most outstanding points are as follows:

In Guiding Ideology, Put the Stress on Raising Economic Results and Strive for an Appropriate Speed of Development

To achieve the grand objective of quadrupling production, first we must raise economic results; secondly, we must maintain an appropriate speed of development. Moreover, the former must be the prerequisite for the latter. Unity of speed and results, or seeking speed on the basis of results, is the basic demand of quadrupling production. It is also the basic guiding ideology as well as the most vital characteristic of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has stipulated that gross agricultural output value and gross industrial output value must both increase at an average of 4 percent a year, and we must strive for 5 percent in implementation. In gross industrial output value, an average annual increase of 5 percent is projected for the output value of heavy industry. Even though the speed of industrial development is not as fast as before, however, it presupposes higher economic results. This growth rate is more realistic and practical and will contribute to maintaining the sustained stability of the national economy and achieving proportionate and coordinated development.

The Sixth 5-Year Plan, which has put the stress on raising economic results and striving for an appropriate speed of development, is in keeping with China's actual conditions. After 3 years of readjustment, the proportional relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in our country have greatly improved, the situation of too much emphasis on heavy industry and too little emphasis on agriculture and light industry has been reversed and the proportional relations between accumulation and consumption have become harmonized. However, the talk of readjusting the product structure, the technical structure and the enterprise structure is still very formidable, and requires more time and tremendous effort. If we one-sidedly go in for excessive speed in economic development without making a success of this work, we are bound to exacerbate the irrationality of the industrial structure, and, in the end, seriously affect the coordination of proportional relations and the consolidation of the positive results of readjustment and it will also be difficult for us to raise economic results.

The Sixth 5-Year Plan, which has put the stress on raising economic results and striving for an appropriate speed of development, is in keeping with the demand of the law of economic development. Socialist expanded reproduction is an intricate entirety. Its smooth function requires the links of production, distribution, exchange and consumption to be constantly balanced and dovetailed. Only on the premise of raising economic results and striving for an appropriate speed of development on the basis of proportionate development can unity of speed, proportion and results be attained and can the sustained and stable growth of the national economy be realized. Most 5-year plans of the past, with the exception of the First 5-Year Plan, could not give expression to this demand and economic results in particular were rather poor. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has made specific arrangements for raising economic results: Increases in gross social products and national income must be on the premise of raising economic results; production of all products must be in keeping with social needs; increase of production of all products must be achieved mainly by means of technical progress, vigorously lowering energy and raw material consumption and raising labor productivity; quality of industrial products must conform to the standard stipulated by the state, and efforts must be made to increase the proportion of quality products; capital construction costs and every means must be used to raise economic results, efforts must be made to restore the construction time of large and medium-size projects to the best historical level; commodity circulation expenses of state-run commercial enterprises must be lowered every year and the turnover time of floating capital must be correspondingly reduced.

In Making Plans and Arrangements Take All Factors Into Consideration and Concentrate On Key Development Projects and Technical Transformation

A very big problem faced by our economy is the serious backwardness of energy resources and communications which has become the major factor restricting the whole economic development. If there is no fixed scale of construction for energy resources and communications, there cannot be any impressive speed of economic development in the 1980's, nor can there be any vigorous development in the 1990's. During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, apart from further making a success of readjusting, restructuring and reorganizing, we must resolve to carry out key development projects. Key development projects can neither supply output value nor give play to results in the near future, but they are extremely important to future economic growth. Only by carrying out key development projects can the speed of the near future and future needs be properly linked together, and economic results constantly raised. However, key development projects require more capital, their construction period is long and profit is low. Owing to the fact that local financial and material resources are limited, they are not easy to carry out. They must mainly rely on state investment for construction. The construction of a mine with a production capacity of 1 million tons a year requires an investment of nearly 200 million yuan and takes about 7 years to build. The construction of a hydroelectric plant of 1 million kilowatts requires at least an investment of 1 billion yuan and a construction period of about 10 years. The construction of railroads and ports will also require more investment. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has provided a total of 230 billion yuan for investing in capital construction with emphasis on the development of energy resources and communications, and proper arrangements have also been made for agriculture, light and textile industries, metallurgical industry, chemical industry, building material industry as well as education, science, culture, public health, urban construction, commerce and foreign trade. Investment for the development of energy resources is 58.6 billion yuan, of which 17.9 billion yuan is for the development of the coal industry, 15.4 billion yuan is for the development of the petroleum industry and 20.7 billion yuan is for the development of the electric power industry. Investment for the development of communications and transportation (including postal and telecommunications) is 29.8 billion yuan, mainly for the construction of railroads and ports. Investment for key development projects is 88.4 billion yuan and accounts for 38.5 percent of the total capital construction investment.

We should see that there cannot be a bigger increase in our energy resources during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, because the role of the key development projects cannot be brought into play immediately. Therefore, vigorously cutting down energy consumption is the key to fulfilling the production tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. This is also the only way of raising economic results. On the one hand, we must rely on further readjusting the industrial structure and set up a rational and energy saving style of industrial structure. On the other hand, we must rely on scientific and technical progress to lower energy consumption. Consumption of energy by industry is now too high and there is too much waste. Obsolete equipment and backward technology have a great deal to do with this. Therefore, we must pay close attention to key development projects on the one hand and to equipment replacement and technical transformation on the other. Giving prominence to technical transformation is one of the major characteristics as well as a brand new component of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. In the 28 years from 1953 to 1981, the amount of funds spent on technical transformation was 201.5 billion yuan, accounting for 20 percent of the total investment in fixed assets. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has taken a bigger step in this direction. The 130 billion yuan for equipment replacement and technical transformation of existing enterprises provided by the Sixth 5-Year Plan accounts for 36 percent of the total investment in fixed assets.

Both the scale of investment and the proportion accounted for are higher than previous levels. If we also take into consideration the increase in the depreciation rate of fixed assets, the scale of investment for replacement and transformation is very impressive. For the sake of giving full play to the results of technical transformation investments, the Sixth 5-Year Plan has exercised strict control over the use of technical transformation investments. Replacement and transformation investments must stress saving energy and materials, improve product composition, raise the level of product performance and quality, replace the equipment and improve the technology of existing enterprises, make rational use of natural resources and bring serious pollution under control. We must not only guard against the use of replacement and transformation funds on blindly expanding the production capacity of the processing industry in general, but we must also resolve to make available the funds used on blindly expanding the production of the processing industry in general for equipment replacement and technical transformation.

In the Planning System, Integrate Economic and Social Development With Scientific and Technical Progress So That They Promote Each Other

In the past, our national economic planning laid particular emphasis on economy, failed to attach sufficient attention to social development as well as to science and technology, and even less discussed close cooperation and mutual promotion. We must further perfect the planning system and implement the integration of economic, scientific and social development. Economic development must rely on technical progress and technology must be in the service of social and economic development. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has made a good start in this direction. The plan has stipulated the use of key problems of significant results in economic construction as major questions for scientific and technical research and for tackling. We must embody the achievements of scientific research into planning and draw up proper plans for the development of new products and mass production. We must carry out unified planning and strictly manage the technical development funds marshalled by the state, allocate funds for approved projects, guard against misappropriation and average use, increase the proportion of new products in the quota of major production plans and use administrative means to eliminate backward products. We must strengthen the examination of capital construction as well as replacement and transformation projects and guarantee the application of advanced science and technology. We must make use of the economic lever to encourage the development of new products and the adoption of new techniques by such means as price increases, credit and tax relief. We must organize the forces of various sectors to study the technical policies and applicable new techniques that are in keeping with China's actual conditions and draw up feasible plans for technical transformation. At present, most of the technical transformations carried out by some localities and enterprises in a decentralized manner have failed to achieve the desired results; therefore we must improve planning management. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has also put forward the demand that we energetically grasp the shifting of science and technology from the laboratory to production, from purely military use to military and civilian use, from the coastal region to the mainland and from outside the country to inside the country, so that the achievements of science and technology can give full play to their role in promoting economic development, and all departments of our national economy in future developments, including new construction as well as replacement and transformation of existing enterprises, can gradually shift to the new technical foundation in a planned manner. At the same time, the Sixth 5-Year Plan has laid down certain important items of scientific and technical achievements for popularization and major problems of science and technology for tackling, such as increasing the production of agriculture and the processing of agricultural products, the technique of storing and keeping food fresh, the new products and technology of the light and textile industries, the technique of saving energy and developing energy resources as well as the new technologies of the machine building, electronic and raw material industries, chemical and pharmaceutical manufacture, transportation and postal and telecommunications.

The drawing up and implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan will enable the science and technology of our country to become a powerful productive force in this vast land.

The Sixth 5-Year Plan is a comprehensive plan for economic, social and technical development. Making social development planning a vital component is a major breakthrough in the interim plans drawn up by our country. The content of social development planning is complicated and closely related to the livelihood of the people. It covers such fields as population, labor, people's income and consumption, urban and rural construction and social welfare. The section of the Sixth 5-Year Plan on social development has laid particular emphasis on the importance of population planning and stressed the necessity of carrying out planned control of population growth so that it corresponds to the growth of material production. The lack of this in past 5-year plans should be called a shortcoming. China has a huge population, and, generally speaking, the level of the development of productive forces is still not high enough. The per capita national income is among the backward ranks of the world. This requires us to make planned arrangements regarding population growth. Controlling population growth through family planning is a fundamental national policy of our country. This strategic task has a bearing on the overall situation of our socialist construction. The Sixth 5-Year Plan has stipulated that in 1985 the total population of the 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must be controlled at about 1.6 billion. The birth rate should be controlled at about 1.9 percent and the natural growth rate at under 1.3 percent. It has correspondingly put forward various measures for controlling population growth. We must pledge to fulfill the population plan and must not top it. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for us, based on the per capita national income, to make the people comparatively well off by the end of this century.

Another important component of social development planning is the planning of people's income and consumption. During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, we must continue to raise the income and consumption level of urban and rural people on the basis of developing production and raising labor productivity so there will be further improvement in the people's material and cultural life. Increases in peasant income can no longer mainly rely on raising the price of agricultural products or on lowering the base figure of requisition and assigned purchase and enlarging the extent of price negotiation, but must mainly rely on increasing agricultural production and developing a diversified economy and on the further development of rural household sideline production. By 1985, the net average income of a peasant will be about 255 yuan. This represents an increase of 33.5 percent compared to the 191 yuan of 1980, or an average increase of 6 percent a year. In the net income of the peasants, the proportion of income from collective production and household sideline production will rise, and there will be a greater degree of increase in the proportion of cash income. Increase in the wages of workers should proceed from the actual condition of our national economy, and we must appropriately determine the wage level of the workers in accordance with the demand of socialist economic law and the basic principle of "First, feed the people; second, build the country" guiding economic work. During the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the total wages of workers in the whole country will increase from the 77.3 billion yuan of 1980 to 98.3 billion yuan in 1985, or an average increase of 4.9 percent a year. Following the development of industrial and agricultural production and the increase in income of urban and rural people, the average per capita consumption level of urban and rural people in 1985 will increase by 22 percent compared to 1980. This represents an average increase of 4.1 percent a year and is higher than the average rate of increase of 2.6 percent a year for the period 1953-1980. There will be a notable change in the forms of urban and rural consumption, and the means of consumption will be more diversified, richer in content and colorful. There will also be a greater increase in consumption of a cultural and service nature, and the goal of socialist production will be fully achieved.

23 ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE CIRCULAR ON ETHICS DRIVE

OW280005 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0104 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA) -- The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and 22 other organizations recently issued a circular calling on all localities, while further promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" in a comprehensive way, to focus on publicity and education in the "four advocates and four oppositions" in addition to continue activities to improve environmental sanitation to get rid of "dirtiness," improve public order, end "disorder," and improve service, which is "poor" at present, during the coming new year and spring festival of 1983.

The "four advocates and four oppositions" are defined as "advocate economy and oppose extravagance in weddings; advocate equality between men and women and care for the elderly, and oppose discrimination against, and maltreatment of, women and the elderly; advocate science and oppose feudal superstition; and advocate morally sound entertainment and oppose gambling."

In this "Circular on Further Developing Activities To Develop the 'Five Stresses and Four Beauties' Campaign During the 1983 New Year and Spring Festival," the CPCCC Propaganda Department and other organizations point out that the activities to promote the "five stresses and four beauties" are important components of our efforts to promote socialist spiritual civilization, and these activities should be sustained throughout the year, with several annual activity high points.

In the course of gradually bringing about a fundamental change in the social climate, there are currently a few things in which the masses urgently demand a change: 1) There are still instances of marriage on the arbitrary decision of a third party, mercenary marriage, interference in the freedom of marriage, exaction of money or gifts in connection with marriage and extravagance at weddings; 2) in a few localities, the heinous practice of disowning or abandoning female infants and of maltreating or molesting women who give birth to female infants still exists; 3) in various localities, there are still instances of feudal superstition, such as divination, fortunetelling, asking for "medicine" from immortals, curing disease by driving out evil spirits, and praying for rain to dispel disaster; and 4) there are also malpractices of gathering people for gambling and taking a percentage of the winnings. Furthermore, there are still instances of discriminating against helpless, lonely old men and maltreating parents in a small number of localities. In this connection, the circular calls on all localities to promote publicity of, and education in, the "four advocates and four oppositions" aimed at eliminating these malpractices, to check these unhealthy trends and evil practices, and promote the new socialist practices.

The circular points out: While promoting publicity of, and education in, the "four advocates and four oppositions," all localities and departments should stress doing a good job in ideological and educational work, in line with the actual situation in their own localities and units in order to have a definite object in view in solving problems. It is necessary to conduct education in communist ideals, morality, discipline and the legal system among the masses, and youth in particular. While publicizing the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China," it is necessary to continue with publicizing and implementing the "marriage law," and educate the masses in opposing, not only marriage by arbitrary decision of a third party, mercenary marriage and interference in the freedom of marriage, but also wrong acts of loving the new and loathing the old and of getting married in a perfunctory way. It is necessary to educate the masses in fostering correct ideas about love, marriage and family. Late marriage should continue to be advocated and family planning practiced.

Education should be conducted among the broad masses to abide by the constitution and the law, but clear explanation should be given them that it also violates the constitution and the law to interfere in the freedom of marriage, to arbitrarily decide on their children's marriage, to exact money or gifts in connection with marriage, to maltreat or molest women, children and old men, to drown or abandon female infants, to exact money from, or harm, people by practicing feudal superstition and to engage in gambling.

The circular says that, in promoting education in the "four advocates and four oppositions," it is necessary to pay attention to policies and the proper way to handle things, and it is also necessary to avoid, by every means, simple and rough ways of handling things. Wedding extravagance should be opposed, but getting married in a fair and reasonable way should be advocated, so that weddings can be "civilized, economical and merry." Feudal superstition must be opposed, but a distinction between feudal superstition and religious activity permitted by policy should be clearly drawn and the habits of minority nationalities and their traditions should be respected. Various gambling activities should be opposed, but legitimate, morally sound, recreational mass activities should be vigorously organized and supported.

The circular calls on party, CYL, trade union and Women's Federation organizations, as well as culture halls (stations) in various localities, to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses -- young people in particular -- organize them in promoting joyous folklore activities performed on happy occasions, having local characteristics and the features of minority nationalities, as well as various cultural, recreational, public health, sports and popular science activities during the period between the new year and the spring festival. In localities with favorable conditions, places should be set up at workers' palaces (halls) or youngsters' palaces to regularly offer services to young people to celebrate their wedding by following the new practice. Continuous efforts should be made to do a good job in promoting family-style weddings offering only refreshment, and also small-scale group weddings at grassroot units. Attention should be paid to prevent the instances of holding group weddings on too large a scale or spending too much money in holding such group weddings, or holding another extravagant reception after returning from the group weddings by going on tour to distant places.

The circular calls on all localities to exclude the practice of extravagant weddings, of maltreatment or molesting of women, old men and children, of inequality between men and women, of feudal superstition and of gambling from the standard of conduct of every citizen. These should also be laid down in workers', residents' and towns' people's rules, as well as requirements for "five-good" households. They should be important items to be checked in examining achievements in promoting socialist spiritual civilization, as well as in promoting the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign in various localities and at various units.

The circular points out that party and state organs, PLA units and schools at all levels, as well as cultural, arts and sports departments, should act as models in promoting socialist spiritual civilization. Communist Party members, CYL members, cadres and army men should act as models in fostering new practices and stressing civility. Those who engage in mercenary marriage, extravagant weddings, feudal superstition and gambling should be criticized and educated, and their activities should be firmly halted. It is necessary to be bold in struggling against any violation of the law or of discipline. All departments in charge of newspapers, radio, television and literature and the arts should publicize the "four advocates and four oppositions" and models of new things, new people and new trends should be particularly publicized to support the right, eliminate evil and promote a change in the social climate.

In the circular, the CPMCC Propaganda Department and other organizations call on all localities to bring into full play the important role of the socialist legal system in checking unhealthy practices and evil trends, as well as in fostering a fine social climate. A small number of criminals who abduct and sell women and children, seduce, shelter and force women to engage in prostitution, produce and sell pornographic books or pictures, profit from gathering people for gambling or exact money or harm people by means of feudal superstition should be strictly punished in accordance with the law and according to the seriousness of the case. Furthermore, a few typical cases should be selected and publicized extensively to frighten criminals and educate the broad masses of cadres and people.

The circular says: Since the activities to promote the "five stresses and four beauties" were launched in various localities all over the country, fine results have been achieved this year and a new social climate is now being developed. While further promoting activities in the "five stresses and four beauties" in a comprehensive way, many localities have launched ideological education in warmly cherishing the motherland, socialism and the party. We should further advocate this ideological education and combine this with other activities into unified activities of "five stresses, four beauties and three cherishings."

The circular points out: Many activities of publicity and education will be held during the period between the new year of 1983 and the spring festival. All these activities in publicity and education are part of the concrete activities in implementing the guidelines of the 12th party congress. In order to create a new situation in the promotion of socialist modernization, it is necessary to put ideological work in the lead and do a lot more work in various fields. Under the unified leadership of the party committee, all localities should make overall plans and take all factors into consideration, share the work and cooperate, carry out work in order of importance and urgency, do the work of the same nature at the same time, but make proper arrangements for different jobs to be done at different times to achieve better results in various publicity activities.

The 23 organizations issuing the circular are the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Radio and Television, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, the Ministry of Railways, the General Administration of Civil Aviation, the State Travel and Tourism Administration, the State Commission on Physical Culture and Sports, the State Family Planning Commission, the Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee, the All-China Women's Federation and the Federation of Literary and Art Circles of China.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CONSTITUTION, DEMOCRACY

HK280937 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p 5

[Article by Yu Haocheng [0060 3185 2052]: "The New Constitution Has Developed Socialist Democracy"]

[Text] The new constitution, for which the people throughout China have long yearned, has been adopted and promulgated by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. It was drawn up by the party on the basis of both positive and negative experiences gained in the past 32 years by the people under its leadership, especially the bitter lessons of the 10 years of internal disorder during which socialist democracy and the legal system were seriously damaged. Without democracy, there will be no socialism.

The party and the people have learned this truth through practice. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee achieved the great turn of bringing order out of chaos and carrying forward the revolutionary cause, and put forth the important task of developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system. Since then, the CPC Central Committee has led the people to actively, steadily and gradually realize a series of reforms, which are imperative and of great historical significance, such as reforming the systems of overcentralized power and lifelong tenure for leading cadres, resolving the problems of making no distinction between the party and government and replacing the government with party organizations, extending the democratic rights of the people and so forth. The new constitution is, in reality, a crystallization of our experiences gained in revolution and construction over the past several decades and a record of successes and victories achieved over the past few years in strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system. Therefore, we have every reason to be convinced that this new constitution, which enjoys the support of the party and the people and conforms to the needs of our modernization drive, will be the best one to guarantee our country to be in good order and at peace for a long time to come.

The formulation and practice of the new constitution marks a new stage in our country with regard to the establishment of socialist democracy and the legal system. In comparison with the previous three constitutions promulgated since the founding of the PRC, the new constitution has really made a big step forward on the great road of democracy. The formulation and promulgation of the new constitution have further perfected, enriched and strengthened the socialist democratic political system of our country. In my opinion, the new constitution has developed socialist democracy in four main aspects:

1. The fundamental rights and duties of citizens have been attached greater importance and the guarantee of citizens' personal rights has been strengthened. In the new constitution, the fundamental rights and duties of citizens are arranged in the second chapter after the first chapter -- On General Principles -- while the original second chapter -- The Structure of the State -- is changed into the third. This is different from all three previous constitutions. This shows that our country now attaches greater importance to the fundamental rights and duties of its citizens and that our state organs of the people's democratic dictatorship have been established entirely for the people's interests. Thus, the ideology of "all powers belonging to the people" has been better displayed. In the chapter "Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens," the citizens' personal rights are more extensively guaranteed. In addition to the provisions of the previous three constitutions on the inviolability of citizens' personal freedom and homes, there are additional provisions in the new constitution, for instance that the personal dignity of citizens is inviolable; the insult, slander, false charge or frameup of citizens through any means is banned; citizens have the right to demand compensation, according to law, for losses due to violation of their rights by any state organ or functionary, and so forth. They were drawn up in response to the bitter lessons of the 10 years of internal disorder during which the people's rights and personal dignity were seriously violated.

Similarly, in this chapter, there are provisions on the universality of citizens' rights and duties. For example, Section 3 of Article 33 stipulates: "Every citizen enjoys the rights as prescribed by the constitution and the law and, at the same time, has the duty to abide by the constitution and the law." Article 51 stipulates: "In exercising freedoms and rights, the citizens of the PRC should not harm the state, social or collective interests or the legal freedom and rights of other citizens." They also were drawn up in response to the lessons of the 10 years of internal disorder during which the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques incited anarchism and ultraindividualism and advocated more rights and less duties, or only the enjoyment of rights without carrying out duties, which brought great harm to the state and the people.

These new provisions show that while ensuring the legal rights and freedoms of citizens and allowing no organizations or individuals to infringe upon them, our state does not allow any person to abuse his freedom and rights to undertake counter-revolutionary and other activities that sabotage the order of our society, production or work. This is, obviously, of great importance to the development of socialist democracy and the perfection of the socialist legal system.

2. The people's democratic rights to manage state affairs, economic and cultural undertakings and social affairs have been extended. In the Article 2 of Chapter 1, On General Principles, in addition to the provisions that "all power in the PRC belongs to the people" and "the organs through which the people exercise state power are the NPC and the local people's congresses at all levels," there is also a new provision that "the people have the right to manage state affairs, economic and cultural undertakings and social affairs in various forms and through various channels according to law." This shows that besides exercising the democratic rights indirectly through the deputies they elect to manage state affairs, the citizens of our country also enjoy democracy directly; that is, they can exercise their rights directly in managing various economic and cultural undertakings and all social affairs.

Socialist democracy covers a wide range in the political, economic and social fields. The working class and the broad masses of people can not only manage state affairs through their representatives, but can also take part in the democratic management of all economic and cultural undertakings and social affairs in various forms and through various channels. Section 2 of Article 16 stipulates that "staff members and workers of the state-run enterprises participate in democratic management of the enterprises through workers' congresses and other forms prescribed by law." Section 2 of Article 17 stipulates that "the collective economic organization practices democratic management as prescribed by law," and that "its entire workforce will elect and remove management personnel and decide on important issues concerning operation and management." Article 111 stipulates that the chairmen, vice chairmen and members of the neighborhood committees and village committees are to be elected by the people. These are all examples of direct democracy. Besides, Article 97 of Chapter 3 also stipulates that deputies to the people's congresses at the county and township levels are to be directly elected by the people.

All this shows that the democratic rights of our citizens have been extended. Participating in the management of state and social affairs and various economic and cultural undertakings is a main symbol showing that the people in our country are masters of the country. Referring to the rights of the people, Comrade Mao Zedong once sharply pointed out that the people must have the right to participate in the management of the superstructure and that we must not take the people's rights to mean that the people can only enjoy the rights to labor, education and social insurance under the management of certain other people. The new contents of the new constitution show that the people's democratic rights have been extended. It reflects the fact that our socialist democracy is real and extensive democracy.

3. The people's congress system has been strengthened and the power and function of the standing committees of the people's congresses have been extended. The people's congress system is a fundamental political system in our country. In reality, it is impossible that all one billion people be engaged in the direct management of state affairs. They can only exercise this right through the deputies they elect. The people's congresses are organs through which the people exercise state power.

The superiority of this system, however, was not given full play due to insufficient attention. Due to the sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the 10 years of internal disorder, the elections were suspended for a long time and the people's congresses were not convened as scheduled. The existence and activity of the people's congresses became a mere formality.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in accordance with the directives of the central authorities on strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system, a series of important measures has been adopted to strengthen the work of the people's congresses at various levels. For example, the new constitution, which is a fundamental law of our country, stipulates that local people's congresses above country level shall set up standing committees and that deputies to these congresses be elected directly by the voters. It has also extended and guaranteed the power and function of the NPC deputies. In addition to the provisions in the 1954 Constitution on the rights to immunity of the NPC deputies and their right to address inquiries, the new constitution also stipulates that the NPC deputies shall not be subject to legal investigation for speeches or votes at various NPC meetings. In view of the fact that there are numerous NPC deputies in our country and the time for each meeting is short, during which important issues cannot be fully discussed nor important decisions made, the new constitution also extends the powers and functions of the NPC Standing Committee. It clearly stipulates that the NPC and its Standing Committee are organs that exercise the legislative power of the state. Laws are enacted by the NPC Standing Committee, except for the fundamental laws which should be made by the NPC.

The new Constitution also stipulates that the people's congresses and standing committees of provinces and municipalities directly under the central government may formulate regulation of a local nature as long as these regulations do not conflict with the constitution, laws or administrative orders. The people's congresses in national autonomous areas have the right to make regulations on the exercise of autonomy and specific regulations. These new stipulations, which ensure that legislative work is carried out smoothly and the people's democratic rights in managing state affairs are exercised more effectively, have improved and strengthened the people's congress system and further developed socialist democracy in our country.

4. On the question of setting up state organs, in order to prevent overcentralization of power, the system of lifelong tenure for leading cadres, which has actually existed in practice, has been abrogated. In the chapter concerning state structure, the new constitution reinstates the post of state chairman, which was prescribed by the 1954 Constitution, sets up the Central Military Commission, which adopts the system of responsibility of the chairman, and stipulates that the state chairman, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate have their specific duties and work and are elected by, responsible to, and supervised by the NPC. Thus, under rational division of work, state power will be more effectively exercised and the past shortcomings, such as overcentralization of power and occasional centralization of the power of the party, the government and the army to only one person, have been overcome. The new constitution also stipulates that the term of office for the state chairman, the premier of the State Council, the chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and other chief leaders in state organs is 5 years. They may be reelected but shall not serve more than two consecutive terms. In other words, they may hold the posts for a term of less than 10 years. In this way, the principle that leading cadres should not hold lifelong posts is affirmed in the constitution and prescribed in the form of law. These gratifying achievements in democratizing the political system will certainly have profound and lasting influence in the future.

Democracy is the foundation of the legal system, and the latter is a guarantee for the former. The legal system is systematized and legalized democracy. From the above analysis we can see clearly that the new constitution has, in reality, summed up the great achievements of democratization in our country since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in the form of a fundamental law. Meanwhile, it also points out an orientation for further carrying out the democratic reform of our country's political system. In the "preamble" of the new constitution, it is clearly declared that one of the fundamental tasks for the people in our country is giving full play to socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system and building China into a highly democratic socialist country. Let us make continuous efforts and do our part for the establishment of a high degree of socialist democracy and a perfect socialist legal system.

ZHICHENG-LIUZHOU RAILWAY OPENS 21 DECEMBER

OW260904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Nanning, December 21 (XINHUA) -- The trunk railway running from Zhicheng, Hubei Province, to Liuzhou, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, via Hunan Province, formally opened to traffic today.

This is China's third north-south railway line. The other two north-south railways are Beijing-Guangzhou and Tianjin-Pukou.

The 883-kilometer new railway meets the main line from Taiyuan, capital of Shanxi Province, and at the southern end links up with the line from Liuzhou, to Nanning, capital of Guangxi.

Transport of Shanxi's coal to southern China will be facilitated as the new route cuts 200 kilometers off the Beijing-Guangzhou railway used formerly. The new railway will also help boost the economy of western Hunan and northern Guangxi areas inhabited by many Chinese minority nationalities.

Construction of the line began in October 1970 and trial operation started four years ago. The earth and stone work completed for the project are estimated at 105 million cubic meters, enough to build a one by one meter dike running three times around the equator.

LEADERS WATCH GUANGDONG OPERA IN BEIJING

OW241325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1659 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA) -- "I am deeply excited returning to the Beijing stage after 16 years' separation during which we experienced the turbulence of the 10-year 'Great Cultural Revolution.' Premier Zhou praised Guangdong Opera as the 'love pea [kind of flower] of southern China.' Now, comrades of our troupe and I are willing to present this love pea of southern China to the Beijing audience." Guangdong Opera performing artist Hong Xian Nu made this statement as she led the Guangdong Opera troupe of Guangzhou to perform in Beijing.

The troupe premiered at the People's Theater on the evening of 23 December, starring Hong Xian Nu in "Princess Zhao Jun."

Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, Liao Chengzhi, Zhou Yang, He Jingzhi, Zu Muzhi, Wu Lengxi, Zhou Weizhi, Cao Yu, Wu Xue and Zhao Xun watched the performance and climbed the stage to congratulate the troupe for its fine performance.

ANHUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS SESSION 23 DEC

Agenda Adopted

OW250732 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress held a preliminary meeting at the Jianghuai Theater today. Vice Chairman Hu Kaiming of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress presided over the meeting.

The meeting elected a 76-member presidium for the session and Hu Kaiming to be secretary general of the session. It adopted an agenda for the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and approved the members of the motions examination committee with Wang Guangyu as its chairman.

Deputies attending today's preliminary meeting totaled 799. The fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress will open tomorrow.

Congress Presidium Elected

OW251214 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] The presidium of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress held its first meeting on the afternoon of 23 December. The meeting elected 13 members of the presidium to be executive chairmen as follows:

Hu Kaiming, Huang Yan, Ma Changyan, Cheng Yetang, Yang Chengzong, Ying Yiquan, Yang Ming, Zhang Zuoyin, Xia Deyi, Zhao Minxue, Li Guangtao, Chen Yuanliang and Zhao Kai. Hu Kaiming, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and concurrently secretary general of the fifth session of the provincial people's congress, presided over the first meeting of the presidium.

At the meeting, Yuan Zhen, chairman of the Credentials Committee of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial People's Congress, made a report on deputies' qualifications and the examination of the credentials of the deputies elected through a by-election. The meeting approved this report and the namelist of executive chairmen for the session's group discussions. It also approved the appointment of Zheng Huaizhou, (Song Zhongrong), (Liu Zhaozheng) and (Han Yin) as deputy secretaries general of the session.

In addition, the meeting approved the agenda of the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and the namelist of persons to attend the session as observers. At the same time, the meeting also decided that motions should be submitted from 24 December to no later than 1200 on 26 December. The Credentials Committee held a meeting before the presidium meeting.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN SPEAKS ON FAMILY PLANNING

OW231145 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 18 Dec 82

["Excerpts" of speech by Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, at 18 December provincial meeting to launch family planning campaign -- recorded]

[Text] The population issue -- or the family planning issue -- was presented by the 12th party congress as a fundamental national policy. The recent Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC also included this issue in the Constitution.

What we call the constitution is a fundamental law which everybody must obey. If our party, government, armed forces and mass organizations still fail to understand the importance of the issue of family planning, they certainly are not sober-minded leaders; and if our cadres still regard family planning as an ordinary task and (?fail to adopt effective) measures, short of making a few speeches, they certainly are not good leaders either. Unfortunately, however, many comrades and units today still fail to see the importance of this issue. Many units still fail to understand that this is a national policy and a major issue. For this reason, the party Central Committee, its propaganda department and seven other units have decided to publicize this issue for a whole month throughout the country, so that everybody will understand its importance.

Do you know, among our party and government organizations, the armed forces and the mass organizations, who has done the best job in promoting family planning? It is the armed forces -- our PLA. Therefore, I propose that we should learn from our PLA.

Among the party committees of the nine prefectures and municipalities in Fujian, who has done the best job in promoting family planning? It is Fuzhou. We should learn from Fuzhou.

Among the 69 counties and cities in Fujian, which county has done the best job in family planning? It is Nanjing County. We should learn from Nanjing County.

There are more than 13,000 production brigades in Fujian. Which one has done the best job in family planning? It is (Dingban) brigade in (Xiangkou) commune. Let us learn from (Dingban) brigade.

There are tens of thousands of medical workers and nurses in Fujian. Who has done the best job in promoting family planning? Comrades (Liu Xiue) and (Huang Rongshu), who are to be commended at this meeting. Let us learn from them.

These are the pace-setters in family planning in our province. Let us learn from these advanced units and personages. This is the first thing I wanted to talk about today.

The second thing I am going to talk about can be easily remembered as "one, two, three and five."

"One" means that, under our fundamental national policy of family planning, one married couple must give birth to only one child.

"Two" means that we must give special attention to two types of production, or responsibility. That is to say, we must give special attention to material production as well as population control. For many years, we have made the mistake of paying attention only to material production. Many people have appeared quite impressive when discoursing on industrial and agricultural production, but never on population control. This mistake must be corrected.

"Three" refers to "three do not's." This means that a worker, who already has one child, but has given birth to another for no special reason and without approval, shall not be promoted to cadre. Promotion of such people must be rejected. If this happens to a cadre, he shall not be promoted to a higher position. He will never be promoted to a higher post. Besides, no bonus -- no bonus whatsoever -- shall be given to such people. We will continue to study the situation in the rural areas, which is (?some-what different).

"Five" refers to the five concrete measures we are going to take. These measures, which have already been mentioned by Comrade Hu Hong a while ago, are: First, we are going to launch a month-long propaganda campaign, which starts today.

Our task is by no means complete after this meeting, which serves only to launch the campaign. We hope our PLA, cultural departments, television and radio stations and theatrical groups will, from now on, do a good job in promoting family planning until this issue has been thoroughly understood by every family and individual. In the rural areas, in particular, the party committees of all prefectures, counties, communes and brigades must pay special attention to earnestly promoting family planning.

Second, we must train a technical force, which must be good and which must be able to make people feel convenient, safe and friendly -- just like Comrades (Liu Xiue) and (Huang Rongshu). I hope the prefectural and county party committees will handle this task seriously. In the future, we will ask them: Where are your technical forces? Are they good? Are they as good as Comrades (Lin) and (Huang)?

Third, there must be a system of responsibility. But who is going to take charge of this system? In the case of a factory, it is the job of its party committee secretary and the factory head. In the case of a school, it is the job of its secretary and the principal. In the case of a brigade, it is the job of the party branch secretary and the brigade head.

Fourth, a report must be issued every quarter. The first thing the provincial statistical bureau must do is to compile population statistics. If a problem happens in a prefectural or county party committee, or in a commune or brigade, the whole province must be notified. If a certain locality has done the best job in promoting family planning, the whole province must be informed. The report must be issued every quarter, and it must commend those who have done a good job. An annual report must also be issued, and it must be published in the press.

Fifth, a committee must be formed. Committees must also be formed in various localities. The committee must be headed by a secretary of the provincial party committee.

Because the issue is so important, we have no other alternative but to take these forceful measures.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING ADDRESSES RALLY

SK260514 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 December, Shandong Province, the Jinan PLA units and Jinan Municipality jointly held a grand mobilization rally on Family Planning Propaganda Month at the Shandong Provincial Stadium. Bai Rubing, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a mobilization report at the rally. Responsible persons of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC Committee including Bai Rubing, Su Yiran, Zhao Lin, Li Zhen, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Wu Kaizhang, Wang Jinshan, Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongyin, Xu Leijian, Zhao Feng, Zhou Zhenxing, Chen Lei, Zhu Benzhen, Zhang Fugui, Wang Jiechen, Wang Baomin, Liu Peng, Zheng Zijiu, Ding Fangming and Wang Zhe attended the rally. Also attending were Pan Qiqi, deputy political commissar of the Jinan PLA units; (Liang Desan), president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Lu Shengyun, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate. Responsible persons of the Jinan Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal people's congress Standing Committee including Wei Jianyi and (Zhang Jun) attended the rally. A total of 7,000 cadres of the provincial organizations, commanders and fighters of locally stationed PLA units, cadres of Jinan municipal organizations and the masses attended the rally.

Comrade Wang Zhongying, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy governor, presided over the rally and spoke.

Comrade Bai Rubing delivered a mobilization report. He said: The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have designated the period from the new year to the spring festival as Family Planning Popularization Month in which nationwide propaganda activities will be carried out, with emphasis in the countryside. This is a matter of great importance for the whole party, the whole army and all the people across the country. This is also a concrete action of major significance for implementing the guidelines of the 12th national party congress. The rally we are holding today is precisely for implementing the instruction of the central authorities and mobilizing armymen and people across the province to actively respond to appeal of the party Central Committee, whip up an upsurge in the propaganda of family planning across the province, implement the guidelines of the 12th national party congress with practical activities and create a new situation for our province's family planning work.

Comrade Bai Rubing pointed out: The implementation of planned parenthood is an important guarantee for achieving the grand goal of our country's economic construction and building a highly developed material civilization. It is also an important part of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Furthermore, it has great significance for developing the socialist legal system and ensuring the social stability of our country. We must approach planned parenthood from the high plane of a basic national policy, regard it as a long-term strategic task and attend to it accordingly and firmly and effectively control population growth.

Comrade Bai Rubing said: The implementation of the Family Planning Popularization Month activities and a successful execution of family planning work involves thousands upon thousands of households as well as all trades and all professions. This is a task for the entire party as well as a responsibility for the entire society. He demanded that all departments concerned make concerted efforts under the unified leadership of party committees at all levels. It is necessary to utilize all means or forms of propaganda available to whip up public opinion and vigorously build up a momentum. While carrying out propaganda, efforts should be made to take action and integrate propaganda and education with the implementation of planned parenthood measures. The system of responsibility in planned parenthood should be extensively introduced and improved. Efforts should be made to assign the tasks of planned parenthood to the production team, household and individual. It is necessary to put stress on ideological education, contraception and frequent ideological work. Active efforts should be made to raise the rate of late marriage and deferred childbearing, the one-child rate and the percentage of couples applying for one-child certificates. We must make resolute efforts to lower the rate of multiple births and lay a good foundation for fulfilling the 1983 population plan. It is necessary to bring into full play the leading and exemplary role of party and CYL members and cadres in planned parenthood work. It is necessary to strengthen the sense of rule by law and resolutely crack down on criminal activities undermining planned parenthood.

Also speaking at the rally were Comrade Pan Qiqi, deputy political commissar of the Jinan PLA units; Comrade Wei Jianyi, secretary of the Jinan Municipal CPC Committee; and Comrade (Chen Yizhong), representative of the peasants and secretary of the general party branch of the (Qusheng) brigade, Zhangqiu County.

SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING ATTENDS CONGRESS MEETING

SK250745 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress held a plenary meeting at the Bayi auditorium of the morning of 24 December.

The meeting heard the report made by Chairman Zhao Lin on the work of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the report on the work of the provincial Higher People's Court made by President (Liang Desan) and the report on the work of the provincial People's Procuratorate made by Chief Procurator (Lu Zengming). Zhang Zhusheng, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, made an explanation on the number of deputies to be elected to the sixth provincial people's congress and on some election issues. Zhao Lin, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, delivered a report on the work done by the Standing Committee over the past year.

Vice Chairman Zhang Zhusheng made an explanation on the number of deputies to be elected to the sixth provincial people's congress and on some election issues. He said: Some 1,000 deputies will be elected to the sixth provincial people's congress, a reduction of 500 from the fifth provincial people's congress. The distribution of congress deputies is as follows: In rural areas, a deputy should be elected for every 24,000 persons. The number of deputies to be elected should be based on the figure of the third census conducted on 1 July 1982. Zhang Zhusheng said: Proper consideration should be given to the deputies of minority nationalities. The number of deputies of minority nationalities should be set at 25 and that of the PLA units stationed in Shandong Province at 40. Zhang Zhusheng said: The first session of the sixth provincial people's congress will open in April 1983. The election of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress should be concluded before the end of February 1983.

Zhao Feng, executive member of the congress session, presided over the 24 December meeting. Attending the meeting were Bai Rubing, Gao Qiyun, Li Zichao, Wu Kaizhang, Xu Jianchun, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzhen, Zhang Fugui, Zeng Chengkui, Zhou Zhijun, Wang Jiechen and Wang Baomin, executive members of the congress session. Attending the meeting as observers were members participating in the Fifth Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee and responsible persons of various departments directly under the provincial people's government.

Beginning from the afternoon of 24 December, deputies to the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and members participating in the Fifth Session of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee discussed in groups the work projects of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate.

SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS SESSION

OW271944 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] The Fifth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress held a preliminary meeting this afternoon.

The meeting approved the namelist of the Presidium and secretary general of the session and the namelist of members of the Motions Examination Committee of the session. It also adopted a session agenda.

Zhong Min, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress, presided over the preliminary meeting.

Items on the agenda adopted by the meeting for the session are:

- 1) To hear a report by Chairman Hu Lijiao of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress on the guidelines laid down by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC;

2) To hear and examine a report by Mayor Wang Dachan on several major tasks in Shanghai's economic and social development, at present, examine and approve Shanghai Municipality's 1983 plan for economic and social development and solicit opinions on a report on overall planning for Shanghai Municipality;

3) To adopt a resolution on publicizing and implementing the PRC Constitution, approve the mayor's report on several major tasks in Shanghai's economic and social development at present, adopt a resolution extending the term of office of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, adopt a resolution calling for further conducting "five stresses and four beauties" activities and approve a report on the examination of motions submitted by the Motions Examination Committee of the fifth session of the seventh municipal people's congress.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS CADRE MEETING

OW260710 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Excerpts] At the meeting of party member-cadres which ended yesterday, the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee made arrangements for implementing the guidelines of the national conference on party members' education and the national conference on ideological and political work in rural areas. The municipal party committee decided that beginning from now and through the first half of the next year, party organizations at various levels, using the new party constitution as the main teaching material, should educate party members in the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, in the ideal of communism and the party's line, principles and policies and in essential knowledge concerning the party and the requirements for party membership so as to get prepared ideologically for the consolidation of the party in winter 1983.

Leading comrades of the municipal party committee Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Zhong Min, Xia Zhengnong, Yang Shifa and Chen Jinhua, attended the meeting.

The meeting opened on 15 December and lasted 9 days. Comrade Zong Min presided over the meeting. At the meeting, Chen Qiwu, deputy director of the Propaganda Department, (Gao Yang), deputy director of the Organization Department, and (Li Zueguang), secretary general of the Propaganda Department of the municipal party committee, transmitted the guidelines of the national conference on party members' education and of the national conference on ideological and political work in rural areas.

Comrade Chen Guodong presided over the last session of the meeting. Comrade Hu Lijiao made the concluding report. He hoped that in the new year every cadre and party member on all fronts and in each unit will show some new spirit and make some new contributions and achievements.

The meeting stressed that party organizations at various levels must strengthen leadership over ideological and political work and education of party members, free themselves from routine administrative work and put an end to the situation in which the party fails to take care of party affairs so that they will free themselves and devote more time to doing a good job in running the party and educating the party members.

CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SHANGHAI GARRISON MEETING

OW261205 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, 529 advanced units and 3,060 advanced persons in building socialist spiritual civilization have emerged in Shanghai Garrison District. A large number of advanced militia units and advanced militia members in building socialist spiritual civilization have also emerged in Shanghai.

In order to enhance the achievements and commend the advanced, the Shanghai Garrison District this morning held the first meeting of representatives of advanced units and advanced persons in building socialist spiritual civilization. The leading cadres present at the meeting were Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal party committee and first political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison District; Han Zheyi, secretary of the municipal party committee and chairman of the municipal party committee's People's Armed Forces Commission; Wang Jingkun, commander of the Shanghai Garrison District; and Zhang Chen, political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison District. Commander Wang Jingkun delivered an opening speech at the meeting. Ruan Wuchang, director of the Political Department of the district, made a report on the campaign to build spiritual civilization.

CHEN GUODONG DISCUSSES FAMILY PLANNING

OW241329 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Excerpts] In a written statement issued this morning to the press in Shanghai on the launching of the month-long family planning propaganda campaign, Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, urged Shanghai's party and government leaders at all levels to pay great attention to family planning. He said comrades of all trades and professions and on all fronts must take active part in publicizing family planning during the month beginning from New Year's Day until the spring festival so that everybody understands the importance of family planning.

Comrade Chen Guodong said: We must realize that population control and the quadrupling of the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural output are two closely related tasks which must be carried out simultaneously, and that these two tasks are of particularly great strategic and practical significance in densely populated Shanghai.

Comrade Chen Guodong pointed out: An increasing number of married couples in Shanghai have decided to bear only one child, and 91.5 percent of newlyweds have received one-child certificates. At present, approximately 50 percent of Shanghai's total population are young people under 30; therefore, the number of marriages is expected to peak in Shanghai during the next 5 years. If we fail to do our job properly, pregnancies will probably also peak. Moreover, the production responsibility system of linking production contracts to output in the rural areas has given rise to a new situation and created certain new problems in family planning. For this reason, late marriage-late childbirth, children's quality and not quantity, and birth control measures must be energetically promoted throughout Shanghai so that within 1 to 2 years some 90 percent of the young people and newlyweds will practice late marriage and late childbirth.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING REPORTS ON NPC GUIDELINES

OW230457 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Text] A meeting of cadres was held at the provincial gymnasium on the morning of 18 December to hear reports on the guidelines laid down by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. The meeting urged the people throughout the province to promptly go into action in studying and implementing the new constitution and to work hard to carry out the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC Committee as well as deputies to the Fifth NPC who happened to be in Hangzhou and cadres of provincial and municipal party and government organizations totaling more than 5,000 persons.

Comrade Li Fengping presided over the meeting at which Comrades Tie Ying and Wang Yaoting made reports on the guidelines laid down by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC.

The reports say: Giving full scope to democracy, the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC proceeded in a lively and vigorous atmosphere. It was a very successful meeting. The Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC adopted the best new constitution since the founding of the PRC and approved the report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan. All of this is of great significance.

The reports deal with the main characteristics of the new constitution and the Sixth 5-Year Plan. On the new constitution, the reports state: This is a new constitution with Chinese characteristics and suited to the needs of socialist modernization in the new historical period. Its implementation will bring lasting stability to the country. The new constitution has three distinctive characteristics: 1) it upholds the four fundamental principles and includes clear and definite guiding principles; 2) the leftist influence is eliminated from the constitution which records the great successes in setting things right; and 3) the new constitution, which reflects the basic characteristics of the new historical period, suits the needs of socialist modernization.

On the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the reports say: Premier Zhao's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan is realistic and inspiring. It is the program of action for achieving the strategic objective set by the 12th party congress. Now, it is most important for us to do our work in a down-to-earth manner and conscientiously carry out the major measures set forth by Premier Zhao to fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan in an all-round way.

The reports call for leading cadres at various levels to do a good job in studying, publicizing and implementing the important documents adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. First, it is necessary to implement the new constitution as a major task and to vigorously study and publicize the new constitution in order to make it known to every household and every person. Large numbers of cadres, party and CYL members and deputies to the people's congresses should take the lead in publicizing the new constitution and set an example in abiding by it. Local people's congresses at various levels should effectively supervise the implementation of the new constitution.

Second, it is necessary to conscientiously study and implement Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and grasp its essence in order to unify our understanding of it. At the same time, we should work out a Sixth 5-Year Plan for Zhejiang and a plan for economic and social development in the province in 1983 in accordance with the requirements set forth in Premier Zhao Ziyang's report and the actual conditions of our province. We should carry out various measures in this regard. Large numbers of cadres and people should work hard in high spirits in order to contribute to fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan and building a socialist material and a socialist spiritual civilization.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ON HE KEXI FUNERAL COMMITTEE

OW240610 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Comrade He Kexi, member of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the Fourth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, died of illness at his residence at 1830 hours on 17 December 1982 at the age of 76. A 21-member funeral committee for Comrade He Kexi has been formed with Tie Ying as its chairman; Li Fengping, Mao Chihua and Wang Fang as its vice chairmen; and Xue Ju and others as members.

GUANGZHOU CPC CADRE JAILED FOR SELLING SECRETS

HK240130 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1354 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Report: "Dai Zhen [2071 2650] Jailed for 12 Years for Stealing and Selling State Secrets"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 22 Dec (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- For many years, Dai Zhen, former deputy head of the office of the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee's United Front Department, by making use of his functions and powers, stole a large number of CPC and state secrets and sold them to Wen Hui, general editor of the Hong Kong magazine CHENG MING for money, amounting to over HK\$10,000 and some goods. Conclusive evidence has proved the serious counterrevolutionary crime that Dai Zhen has committed by stealing and selling state secrets. Thus Dai Zhen has violated the criminal law. Recently, in accordance with Article 97 of the PRC criminal law, the Guangzhou Intermediate Level People's Court sentenced Dai Zhen to 12 years' imprisonment and confiscated all his illegal properties.

In March 1978, soon after making the acquaintance of Wen Hui, general editor of the Hong Kong magazine CHEN MING Dai Zhen accepted Wen Hui's request to contribute to the magazine. He then offered China's internal secrets to Wen Hui and accepted Wen Hui's things. In 1979, Wen Hui sent his wife to see Dai in Guangzhou, expressing satisfaction over the material offered by Dai and promising to give Dai HK\$500 each month as a reward. On this occasion, Dai required Wen to buy a refrigerator, a high-class radio-recorder set and other articles for him. Since then, blinded by a lust for gain, Dai Zhen redoubled his effort and used every means to steal or to inquire about party and state secrets according to Wen Hui's demand. He abused his functions and powers to conduct dirty deals secretly with Wen Hui and his like, and thus degenerated into a criminal offender.

GUANGDONG LEADERS DISCUSS HONG KONG, MACAO

HK260246 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] This morning Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and Governor Liu Tianfu held a forum with Hong Kong and Macao compatriots attending the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC, and answered questions they raised. The atmosphere was warm and lively.

The Hong Kong and Macao compatriots are very concerned over the construction of a nuclear power station in Guangdong. Governor Liu Tianfu said on this topic: Energy is a weak link in Guangdong. By building a nuclear power station we can ease the province's power shortage. It is of major economic and political significance. The Hong Kong compatriots are worried about pollution and safety problems of the station. I can tell everyone that these problems absolutely do not exist. The station will be built on the Dapeng Peninsula on Daya Bay, which is far from Hong Kong. There cannot be any pollution in Hong Kong from the station. Some people hold that the project is unsafe, mainly because they lack knowledge in this respect.

Governor Liu Tianfu said: The relations between the province and Hong Kong and Macao should be brought a bit closer. We should support and help and cooperate with each other. This is what we have done in the past few years, and we should further develop this in the future.

During the forum, the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots were very concerned about construction in the motherland and Guangdong, and put forward many good suggestions on the reform of the economic system.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi thanked them for this. He said: With everyone contributing his efforts and strategies and working in concert to build our country, the pace of our four modernizations will be greatly speeded up, and the Central Committee's call to create a new situation in socialist modernization will be translated into reality.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: People need not worry on this point: The fundamental policy of the Central Committee and State Council is unchanging. There will be no change in the policy of shifting the work focus to economic construction. There will be no change in the guiding principle of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy. There will be no change in practicing special policies and flexible measures and trial-operating special zones in Guangdong. The new constitutions and the 6th 5-Year Plan adopted by the 12th party congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC represent a number of big tranquilizers. The Fifth Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress is also a tranquilizer. Given these tranquilizers, people's minds and the political situation will become more and more stable and our economy will become more and more prosperous. We should redouble our efforts to work for the future.

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS

HK240125 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Summary] The Fifth Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress opened in Guangzhou on 23 December. Provincial people's congress Standing Committee Chairman Li Jianzhen declared the session open. Vice Chairman Liang Guang conveyed the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. He stressed the importance of the new constitution and the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Executive chairmen at the session today were Ren Zhongyi, Ding Pangwen, Ma Tingdong, Wang Yuefeng, Deng Yifan, Xu Chongde, Xiao Junying, Chen Yueping, Luo Ming, Luo Xiongcai, Zhong Ming and Liang Guang. There are 1,544 deputies to the congress, of whom 1,218 were present today.

GUANGDONG'S REN ZHONGYI DISCUSSES RURAL WORK

HK260307 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a conference of prefectural and municipal CPC Committee secretaries in Guangzhou from 17 to 25 December to study and implement the spirit of the National Conference of Agricultural Secretaries.

The conference stressed: The system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output that has appeared in the rural areas represents a change of great significance. The party committees at all levels must further emancipate their minds, relax the policies, promote contract specialization, vigorously develop rural commodity production, and socialize economic and technical services, so as to further develop the new situation that has already been created in agriculture.

Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi presided over and spoke at the meeting. Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out in his speech: At present, we should further emancipate our minds on the question of agriculture. The main weapon for emancipating the mind is the series of recent important instructions and speeches of leading central comrades on the question of agriculture, and the spirit of the conference of agricultural secretaries.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: In emancipating our minds, we must further eliminate leftist influence. To further emancipate our minds and enhance our understanding of the current great change in agriculture, we must organize the cadres and masses to seriously study the spirit of the National Conference of Agricultural Secretaries and the important speeches of leading central comrades on the question of agriculture.

This transmission and study represents major education in theory and policy for the cadres and masses. Comrade Ren Zhongyi said in order to make the rural economy prosper still more, the cardinal link is to continue to relax the policies and further promote the tremendous change that has occurred in the rural areas as a result of instituting the system of linking payment to output. The contents of this change are very extensive, and they involve very many issues. In outline, we should concentrate on grasping three cardinal links:

1. On the basis of promoting everywhere various forms of the responsibility system linking payment to output, we should further organize contract specialization. In particular, we must give prominence to specialized contracting based on the peasant household.
2. We must vigorously develop rural commodity production and turn more and more agricultural products into marketable commodities. We must adopt appropriate policies to vigorously stimulate the development of rural economy from a natural self-sufficient economy into a commodity economy, and continually increase the commodity rate of agricultural products.
3. We must socialize economic and technical services. After the peasant households engage in specialized contracting, we must gradually socialize the various service work tasks.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi also stressed in his speech: We must further strengthen ideological and political work and improve management. He said at present the stress in rural ideological and political work should be on conducting education in the party's current rural policies. We must eliminate suspicion and resistance regarding the responsibility system linking payment to output, and ensure the implementation of the party's current policies.

REN ZHONGYI INAUGURATES QUANGDONG ART ACADEMY

OW250716 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0016 GMT 22 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 22 Dec (XINHUA) -- The main building of modern design of the Guangdong Art Academy was recently completed along the scenic Liuhua Lake in Guangzhou.

The 8-story building of the Guangdong Art Academy covers an area of 700 square meters. The ground floor is a spacious grand hall for academic lecturing, artistic exchanges and receiving guests. The second and third floors are exhibition halls. The fourth floor and the floors above that contain special studios and dormitories for painters. All the windows of the studios are facing north so that the sunshine will not irritate the painters' eyes when they work. Also included in the building are rooms for mounting pictures and paintings, reference material rooms and store rooms for paintings.

On 18 December, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, attended the ribbon-cutting ceremony to mark the completion of the art academy building, and cut the ribbon. Also attending the ribbon cutting ceremony were other party and government leaders in Guangdong and people in the field of fine arts.

HUBEI GATHERING CONVEYS NPC SESSION SPIRIT

HK260634 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 82

[Text] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee held a gathering of cadres at and above deputy section chief level in the provincial organs on 25 December.

Lin Musen, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and deputy leader of the Hubei delegation to the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, conveyed the spirit of the session. Provincial CPC Committee Second Secretary Han Ningfu presided over and spoke at the rally. He stressed: We must seriously study and implement the spirit of the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC. We must devote considerable time to studying the new constitution. Leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in study. We must integrate studying the new constitution with studying the new party constitution.

He said: Ensuring the implementation of the new constitution is the solemn duty of every citizen. The party organizations at all levels must regard ensuring the implementation of the constitution as a major affair in political life.

Speaking on seriously studying Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan, Comrade Han Ningfu said: We must pay attention to linking study with the work reality of the province and of all fronts, departments, units and individuals, seriously sum up experiences and solve problems in good time. We must do a thoroughly good job in all work and make contributions to fulfilling and overfulfilling the province's Sixth 5-Year Plan.

MAO ZEDONG'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED IN HUNAN

OW261348 Hong Kong AFP in English 1322 GMT 26 Dec 82

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Shaoshan, Central China, Dec. 26 (AFP) -- While the anniversary of Mao Zedong's birth passed virtually unnoticed in the rest of China, his native town Shaoshan was today bustling like every year to honor its greatest son.

Women of all ages were meticulously sweeping the main square in front of the museum dedicated to Mao, a yellow ochre building in the traditional Chinese style, stopping occasionally to draw breath and look up at the surrounding snow-covered hills, glistening in the winter sunshine.

"What a shame you can't stay here today," a young woman sweeping the pavement said to this correspondent. "There will be a big show tonight, like every year, put together and acted by Shaoshan residents themselves. A lot of people always come here to see it.

"The schools don't get the day off, but today they do things to honor the memory of Chairman Mao Zedong instead of lessons," she added.

While Shaoshan, where local officials said 30 per cent of the 50,000 residents are surnamed Mao, was getting ready to celebrate the 89th anniversary of the birth of the founder of Communist China, municipal authorities were still engaged in the difficult process of "demaioisation." The Deng Xiaoping regime is pushing this in the countryside.

Shaoshan peasants only adopted the responsibility system, which basically relates salaries to productivity in defiance of the egalitarian system Mao wanted to build, in 1981, two or three years after the hundreds of millions of other Chinese peasants.

According to officials of the people's commune which contains the house and former land of Mao's family, the responsibility system has stimulated the peasants' enthusiasm for work and increased their productivity.

But they added that two categories of people were still causing problems: local officials trying to hinder reforms and some peasants whose "private greed" has quickly revived despite over 30 years of socialism.

As a result, political education campaigns to reassert the principle of collective ownership of all land had to be stepped up.

Tang Ruiren, who cultivates a 1/15 hectare rice-paddy next to the farm once owned by the young Mao's wealthy family, adopted the responsibility system valiantly. As the nine other members of her family have dispersed, 52-year-old Mrs Tang is the only one left to work the land. "Now the peasants here have more to eat," she said, but admitted it was not easy to find farm laborers to help her with the harvest. She pays them 2 yuan (one dollar) a day, and gives them meals and some cigarettes -- all of which Mao, who died in late 1976, would have considered near-heresies.

Asked why the responsibility system was not introduced earlier if everyone considered it such a success, Mrs Tang merely relied: "It really depends on party policy." In her simple but relatively spacious farmhouse she still has a photograph of Mao joking with a group of peasants, herself among them, taken on his last visit to Shaoshan in 1959.

The post-Mao regime has had some difficulty in imposing its policies -- undoing the radical leftism of Mao's last 10 years -- on Hunan Province which was for a long under Hua Guofeng's control. Mr Hua rose up in the hierarchy during the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) and Mao later chose him as his successor. But Hua was then ousted from power by Mr Deng's associates.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY recently said that the attacks on Mao since his death had seriously upset people in Shaoshan, where it said leftist influence only began to decline last year when the Chinese Communist Party adopted a resolution praising Mao's merits as "primary" and his mistakes as "secondary."

Now Shaoshan peasants sing "Thanks to Deng Ziaping, everyone is happy. Thanks to Hu Yaobang (party general secretary and Mr Deng's right-hand man) every family is building granaries. Thanks to (Premier) Zhao Ziyang, every household has more grain than it needs."

Last night, on the eve of Mao's anniversary, a film watched by young officials who had made a pilgrimage to Shaoshan from other parts to China was preceded by the showing of a color photo of Mao's house with the following appeal: "Let us celebrate grandly the 89th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Mao Zedong -- of Mao Zedong, Marxist-Leninist thinker, who is also the source of the socialist reconstruction and the four modernisations. We must continue to study Mao Zedong Thought."

During the Cultural Revolution, several dozen million fanatical Red Guards flocked to Shaoshan daily. Now it receives only 100 or 200 visitors a day, and the Mao museum abruptly closed its exhibition of the 1949 communist takeover.

Official Beijing historians still find it hard to write the life of Mao, who was among the greatest influences on the 20th century but who plunged China into one of the most bloody and chaotic periods of its history.

However, local officials have found a solution to the problem of what to do with the factory built in Shaoshan during the Cultural Revolution to churn out the metal Mao badges, which millions of men and women used to wear.

It has been retooled to make plastic products.

CHI BIQING ATTENDS GUIYANG CIVILIZATION RALLY

HK250630 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Summary] Guiyang Municipality held a mobilization rally on 24 December to promote the civility and courtesy drive and the planned parenthood propaganda month. Responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal CPC Committees Chi Biqing and (Xia Yewen) delivered mobilization speeches. They demanded that the municipality continue to get a good grasp of solving problems of dirt, disorder and poor service, launch the masses to exterminate rats and carry out a big clean-up, and improve environmental sanitation. In addition all departments and sectors must attach importance to planned parenthood and do a good job in propaganda work.

SICHUAN PREFECTURE FIGHTS ABDUCTION CRIMES

HK250904 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Political, legal and public security departments at all levels in Daxian Prefecture have taken resolute measures to strike blows at criminals who abduct and sell people, in order to protect the masses' personal safety and maintain social order.

Since last year, under the pretext of the recruitment of workers, tours and match-making, a small number of criminals in some places in Saxian Prefecture, who abduct and sell people, have deceived and seduced a small number of girls, married women, girls who are under age and students who attend school outside the province and have sold them in far-away places to obtain money through deception. Some criminals first have illicit sexual relations with the deceived women and girls, then sell them and indiscriminately humiliate them so that the victims are seriously hurt both physically and mentally.

After these women and girls are abducted, some of their families are broken up, some members of their families are killed, some of their children scatter and some families and neighbors are no longer friendly. Some people are even suspicious of each other, resulting in fighting and killing. This seriously jeopardizes social order and the consequences are extremely serious.

To resolutely strike blows at the criminal activities of abducting and selling people, organs at all levels of the party and the government and political, legal and public security departments in Daxian Prefecture have, on the one hand, strengthened ideological work for the masses, educated them, heightened their ability to distinguish right from wrong and dared to expose the scheme and activities of criminals so as to enable them to avoid deception. On the other hand, they have taken resolute measures to strictly and severely strike blows at criminals in accordance with the law.

From January to October this year, the whole prefecture heard 68 cases of abducting and selling people and passed sentences on 83 criminals.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG SPEAKS AT TECHNOLOGY FORUM

HK250558 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 December, leading comrades of the party and the government in the region, including Yin Fatang, Yangling Duoqi, Basang, Song Ziyuan, Yang Zongxin, Zhang Zengwen and (Tao Xu); and some scientific and technological workers in Lhasa happily gathered to hold a forum to discuss the important duties which scientific and technological workers will shoulder in creating a new situation in the coming year.

This forum of scientific and technological circles, which will greet the new year, was jointly sponsored by the regional Science and Technology Committee and the regional Science and Technology Association. In their speeches, in light of the realities of their own departments, representatives from the agricultural, animal husbandry, industrial, communications, geological and public health fronts talked about the plans and measures for scientific and technological work of their own departments. They unanimously declared: Under the leadership of the party and the government, like Comrades Jiang Zhuying and Luo Jianfu, we must establish a firm communist belief, strive to master modern scientific and technological knowledge, settle down on the plateau, work in a down-to-earth manner, establish ambition, bravely scale heights and devote all our energy to the speeding up of our region's socialist construction and to the achieving of the target of increasing the annual total industrial and agricultural output value by 400 percent by the end of this century.

At the forum, Yin Fatang, regional CPC Committee first secretary, highly praised scientific and technological workers in our region for their achievements scored on all fronts. He extended New Year greetings to all scientific and technological workers throughout the region. He said: The great target of increasing the output value by 400 percent by the end of this century cannot be achieved in our region without science and technology. Therefore, our scientific and technological workers and intellectuals must clearly understand the important duties which they are shouldering.

Comrade Yin Fatang pointed out: In the future, we must continue to eliminate the leftist influence and prejudice against intellectuals in society by dispising and discriminating against them. All departments must attach importance to the employment of intellectuals, resolve their practical difficulties and give full play to their role. We must further stabilize, consolidate and promote the existing scientific and technological force. We must vigorously train qualified personnel of our own nationality and other minority nationalities to meet the needs of the four modernizations.

In conclusion, he encouraged them to unite, make concerted efforts, score more achievements and fill the gaps in science and achieve even greater results in the coming year.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN AFFORESTATION -- Since the smashing of the gang of four, 26 firewood supply bases throughout the province have planted trees covering an area of more than 3 million mu and the preservation rate of trees has reached 91 percent. Those trees planted before 1980 are now grown and a number of forest farms of production brigades and communes have begun to fell and utilize these trees. To speed up the construction of firewood supply bases, over the past 6 years, the province has allotted more than 14 million yuan to supporting production brigades and communes in carrying out afforestation projects. Forestry and financial departments at various levels of the province, prefectures and counties have closely cooperated with each other to do much beneficial work to promote afforestation. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 82 HK]

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI AT BIRTH CONTROL RALLY

SK250931 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), the mobilization rally on the birth control propagation month campaign of the departments directly under the regional people's government and of Hohhot Municipality was held on the afternoon of 24 December at the Nei Monggol gymnasium. The rally urged efforts to mobilize the people of various nationalities across the region to vigorously popularize and practice birth control and make new contributions to resolutely and effectively controlling population growth.

This rally was jointly held by the regional and Hohhot Municipal People's Government. Attending the rally were regional and Hohhot municipal party, government and army leading comrades, including Zhaou Hui, Kong Fei, Bu He, Zhou Beifeng, Zhang Debin, Li Zhenghe, (Su He) and (He Xinge). Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, spoke at the rally.

Comrade Bu He stressed: At present, our population problem is very serious and our task of controlling population growth is very arduous. CPC committees and people's governments at all levels should earnestly strengthen their leadership over the propagation month campaign and make use of the 1983 new year and spring festival periods to conduct penetrating and extensive popularization and education in birth control among the large numbers of cadres and the masses, with stress on rural areas. Ideological and educational work should be integrated with practical action in birth control work.

Comrade Bu He urged party members, CYL members, PLA commanders and fighters, intellectuals and cadres throughout the region to take the lead in studying, popularizing and practicing birth control and to lead the masses in working hard for fulfilling the strategic objective of controlling our region's population under 23.3 million by the end of this century.

Zhou Beifeng, deputy director of the regional planned parenthood leading group and vice chairman of the regional people's government, presided over the rally and spoke. Also speaking at the rally were Li Zhenghe, deputy political commissar of the Nei Monggol Military District; (Sha Lun), director of the Hohhot Municipal Women's Federation; (Hu Rui), a peasant of (Xitaiyuan) brigade in (Xitaiyuan) commune in suburban Hohhot Municipality; responsible persons of various regional departments, commissions, offices and bureaus and of various trade unions, CYL committees and women's federations; workers and staff members of various plants, mines and enterprises; cadres at grassroots units; the PLA commanders and fighters and the masses of various nationalities in all circles, totalling 5,000 persons.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL FORESTRY ACHIEVEMENTS -- The Yakeshi forestry zone of Da Hinggan Ling Prefecture, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, has successfully prefulfilled and overfulfilled its state assignments this year. As of 17 December, the zone prefulfilled its state assignments and major economic indices by 14 days. It reforested over 515,000 mu of forests, a 3 percent increase over its annual plan, and raised over 1,700 mu of new saplings, a 5 percent increase over its annual plan. The zone prefulfilled by 15 days its state assignments of 3.4 million cubic meters of timber and of 16,000 tons of fiberboards. As of the end of November, the forestry zone earned 44,650,000 yuan of profits, more than an 18 percent increase over the figure of the corresponding 1981 period. And handed over 404.3 million yuan of taxes to the state, an 11.9 percent increase over the figure of the corresponding 1981 period. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 82 SK]

BEIJING DENIES SUBMARINE MISSILE THREAT TO TAIWAN

OW280227 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0130 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Random talk by (Liu Wei)]

[Excerpts] Listeners, friends, I am sure that you must have learned that our motherland successfully launched a carrier rocket from a submerged submarine last October. The launching of the submarine-based rocket has triggered strong worldwide response.

Friends in the military and political circle, while people were happily discussing China's success in launching a submarine-based rocket, certain Taiwan authorities said that the Chinese Communists' rocket-launching test was aimed at showing off military might and creating tensions in Taiwan, creating chaos there and undermining social stability. Such remarks are really hard to understand.

Friends, any knowledgeable and intelligent person would be able to make a clear distinction between right and wrong and between truth and falsehood. I think such a claim by the Taiwan authorities can hardly be convincing.

Friends in the military and political circle, you all know that the current world situation is unpredictable, that the threat of war still exists, and that our motherland, which is at the center of this situation, must have a peaceful and stable environment. To preserve such an environment, naturally we must develop our own defense so that we have powerful backing. This is just common sense. In view of the current world situation, many foreign friends have also expressed their earnest hope that China would become a powerful country. For example, former U.S. President Nixon once said at a meeting that if China were weak, it would invite aggression, and that if China were strong, it would become a strong force, contributing to the peace and stability of the world. For this reason, he said, China should be a country with a strong economy, strong military power and a strong determination to oppose aggression and hegemonism.

Listeners, friends, how do you feel after listening to Mr Nixon's remarks? Is not this American statesman's view more intelligent than that of certain people in the Taiwan authorities?

By saying that China was showing off its military might and creating tensions in Taiwan to create chaos there and undermine social stability, the Taiwan authorities were slinging mud at us intentionally; if not, they believed in their own misconceptions and were not talking like members of the same family.

To realize the motherland's peaceful reunification through friendly negotiations is the Chinese Government's unflinching policy. China's purpose in developing its own nuclear weapons and guided missiles is to deter potential aggressors, so they will not dare to invade China. For this reason, the development of such weapons is a necessary means of defense. I believe that friends in the military and political circle in Taiwan are able to distinguish right from wrong and will not be deceived by demagogic rumors.

FINANCE MINISTER OUTLINES AID FOR OVERSEAS TRADE

OW280319 Taipei CNA in English 0249 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 28 (CNA) -- Finance Minister Hsu Li-teh said Monday the Government of the Republic of China has started to take a series of measures to support this country's multinational enterprises in their operations abroad.

Speaking at a dinner party in honor of scholars and experts to the second Sino-Japanese multinational enterprises symposium, Minister Hsu pointed out that to coordinate with the promotion of foreign trade and to encourage the development of multinational enterprises, the government is promoting internationalization of banking operations in this country.

The Executive Yuan has approved a plan on the development of overseas banking organizations here to encourage domestic banks to set up branches abroad in order to support the business operations of this country's multinational enterprises, Hsu said.

He added that the Ministry of Finance has also asked the Export-Import Bank of China and the Bank of Communications to help domestic enterprises to issue corporate bonds abroad to open new channels for raising capital.

In addition, Minister Hsu said the government will continue to review its regulations and policy on taxes and banking in order to create a favorable tax and monetary climate to facilitate the development of multinational enterprises.

ECONOMICS MINISTER ON REINVIGORATING ECONOMY

OW280325 Taipei CNA in English 0257 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 28 (CNA) -- Economic Affairs Minister Chao Yao-tung Monday stressed his determination to change the nation's economic structure so as to reinvigorate the economic development.

Speaking to the Constitutional Research Council meeting of the National Assembly at the Taipei City Hall, Chao said the current economic difficulties of this nation are rooted in the weak economic structure, marketing disorder, and backward technological development.

To solve these difficulties, the government will have to develop the kind of industries consuming less energy and material while utilizing more technology and research in order to add values to the products.

Under the impact of international economic changes, the Republic of China will have to adjust its economic structure through the promotion of strategic industries, emphasis on comparative profitability, fair competition and communication of ideas.

The government will also focus on raising the income of farmers, establishing an overall economic system, adopting a feasible investment policy, assisting the small and medium industries, and expanding international cooperation.

He called on the people of the nation to sacrifice their personal interests for the sake of developing the whole economy of the nation.

"If our nation has bright future then the people will definitely get benefits," he asserted.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO BUILD LARGE AUTO PLANT

OW240303 Taipei CNA in English 0246 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Taipei, Dec. 23 (CNA) -- The Chinese Government officially announced Thursday its plan to establish a large automobile manufacturing plant with the Toyota Motor Corp. of Japan.

Economics Minister Chao Yao-tung made the announcement at a news conference Thursday afternoon in the presence of Eiji Toyota, chairman of the largest Japanese auto-maker, who came to Taipei Thursday noon to sign the official cooperation agreement with Chao.

According to the agreement, the joint venture project will have a total investment of NT dollars 21.6 billion (US dollars 525 million), and the plant's annual capacity of production is targeted finally at 300,000 units of compact cars, and half of them will be exported.

The construction of the plant will be completed in two and half a years after the setting up of the joint venture firm.

The production in the first year will be 20,000 units; the second year, 40,000 units; the third year, 80,000 units; the fourth year, 120,000 units; the fifth year, 200,000 units; the sixth year, 210,000 units; the seventh year, 250,000 units and the eighth year, 300,000 units.

As to its export plan, the agreement stipulates that one percent of the output will be exported in the first two years; 10 percent in the third and fourth years; 25 percent in the fifth year; 30 percent in the sixth year; 40 percent in the seventh year, and 50 percent in the eighth year.

The plant will produce only one style of compact cars, likely the 1,300 or 1,500 C.C. front-wheel drive Toyota Corolla.

BRIEFS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AMBASSADOR -- Taipei, 18 Dec (CNA) -- Tancredo Duluc, new Dominican Republic ambassador to the Republic of China, arrived in Taipei Friday to assume his post. Speaking to reporters at the Chiang Kai-shek International Airport, Duluc said he has heard from various sources much about the progress in this country. He said it is his great honor to be appointed to the Republic of China. He will do his best to further promote relations between the two countries during his tenure here, he added. Saturday, the ambassador will present a copy of his credentials to Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung at the Foreign Ministry [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT 18 Dec 82 OW]

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS -- Taipei, 15 Dec (CNA) -- Hsueh Yu-chi, Chinese ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, will be reassigned to head the Chinese Embassy in South Korea, according to the Foreign Ministry. He is to succeed Ambassador Ding Mou-shih who has been appointed as vice foreign minister. Tsai Wei-ping, outgoing representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs office in the United States, will succeed Hsueh as Chinese ambassador to Saudi Arabia. Their appointments will be subject to approval at the Executive Yuan meeting Thursday. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1357 GMT 15 Dec 82 OW]

MARSHALLS FISHERY AGREEMENT -- Taipei, 10 Dec (CNA) -- The Executive Yuan Thursday ratified a fishery cooperation agreement with the Republic of Marshall Islands. Chinese fishing boats will be allowed to operate inside the Marshall Islands' 200-mile marine zone after individual fishing company applications are approved. The agreement was formally signed in Taipei 22 October. Government offices here will assist fishing organizations in the ROC to contact the Marshall Islands agencies in making application to operate off the Marshall Islands' coasts. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0253 GMT 10 Dec 82 OW]

CHENG MING EDITOR DENIES 'SECRETS' ALLEGATIONS

HK240132 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The Guangzhou official recently sentenced to 12 years in jail for allegedly selling state secrets had never asked for anything more than his deserved payment for contributions to Hong Kong publications a spokeswoman for a local magazine said yesterday.

The NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY reported yesterday that the former deputy director of the United Front Department in Guangzhou, Dai Zhen, was jailed for stealing state secrets and selling them to a respected leftist magazine in Hong Kong.

The agency said Dai had for several years been "stealing large quantities of state secrets and selling them to Mr Wen Hui, chief editor of the Hong Kong magazine, CHENG MING, and others." In return, it said, Dai had received more than \$10,000 and a "batch of commodities."

Mr Wen was not available for comment. A CHENG MING editor, who declined to be identified by name, said the charges were "groundless." He admitted that CHENG MING and its sister publication, TREND, had paid \$250 each to Dai as a monthly retainer fee for contributing articles.

According to the NCNA report, Dai received a monthly payment of \$500 from Mr Wen, and also reportedly asked for refrigerators and expensive radio-recorder sets.

The CHENG MING editor yesterday denied that Dai had sold the magazine any state secrets, saying "all his articles are factual, known to most people in China." A spokeswoman for the magazine added that Dai had never demanded anything like a refrigerator or tape recorder from the magazine's management.

However, she could not say whether Dai has asked for those items from anyone else, or if he had been contributing articles to publications other than CHENG MING and TREND. She said CHENG MING would run its own version of the story in its next issue, which goes on sale at the end of this month or early next month.

An article by Dai will also be published to show that no state secrets had been revealed. However, she said that as a general editorial principle, the magazine reserved the right, as did other local publications, to sub-edit stories contributed by freelance writers.

CHENG MING, a Chinese-language magazine, is sympathetic to the communist cause, but has been highly critical of China for its lack of democracy.

NCNA did not say when Dai was sentenced, but sources close to the communists here said he was arrested in July last year.

The United Front Department is a Communist Party organisation responsible for winning over to its side all Chinese political parties on the mainland and elsewhere.

CHENG MING started publication in 1978, and at one time, journalistic circles here believed it was funded by top leaders in China to be used as a tool for purging hardline communist officials. However, in August last year, the monthly was banned from China.

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